





## Gale emergency for Concorde

A British Airways Concorde with 100 passengers on board was "trapped" by a gale over Surrey last week and had to declare an emergency to jump the queue of aircraft waiting to land at Heathrow (Our Air Correspondent writes).

The Concorde, bringing QE2 passengers home from New York on Wednesday evening, was told that Heathrow was being buffeted by 30 knot winds with surface water lying on the runways, and the pilot had to queue for so long that the aircraft was running out of fuel, leaving insufficient time to fly to another airport. Gatwick, in any case, was equally badly affected by the rain and wind. When the pilot switched off his engines he discovered that he had 6½ tons of fuel left — enough for a further half hour in the air.

## Mustard gas alert Jail riot hearing

Families and animals within a half-mile radius of a disused military camp at Bramley, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, will be evacuated today as Army bomb disposal experts begin the removal of a cache of First World War mustard gas containers.

The experts will pass the six canisters of the highly poisonous gas, which were found during works to lay a water main, to scientists who will take them for analysis to the germ warfare establishment at Porton Down in Wiltshire.

## Fines link to means

Lord Elwyn-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, is seeking a change in the law which would enable magistrates to take account of an accused's wealth when fixing his or her fine. He is tabling an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill which has the support of Lord Denning and senior judges so that magistrates could have the right to impose fines according to a defendant's means. At present magistrates are required to take into account a defendant's poverty when fixing the fine but not his affluence.

## Betting changes Search of loch ends

The decline in the number of bookmakers' permits, which were introduced in the mid-1960s, continued during the year ending on May 31, according to the Home Office.

The number of permits in force was about 6,300, about 500 (8 per cent) fewer than a year earlier and 1,750 (22 per cent) fewer than 10 years before.

The number of betting office licences in force on May 31 was about 10,400, similar to a year earlier but some 2,950 (22 per cent) fewer than 10 years before.

The mystery of the Loch Ness monster remained last night as the week-long £1 million sonar search, Operation Deep Scan, ended.

The only evidence the flotilla of 24 launches had picked up were three squiggles on paper, showing sonar contacts which could represent a seal or salmon.

Five of the launches returned yesterday to deep water where sonar contact was made, but there was no sign of the "living and moving" object contacted in previous days.

## School authority close to collapse, says officer

# Abolition of Ilea recommended

By John Clare Education Correspondent

The Inner London Education Authority should be abolished, rather than allow some boroughs to opt out, according to the authority's top official.

The Government's proposal to let individual boroughs run their own schools if they want is so flawed that the authority would be left unmanageable, according to Mr William Stubbs, the chief officer, in a report to be presented today.

The Labour-run authority, the largest in England and Wales, is responsible for the education of 270,000 pupils.

It is having to deal with so many fundamental changes that it is on the verge of administrative breakdown,

Mr Stubbs says in his report.

The most far-reaching of the changes it faces is the Government's proposal to allow individual boroughs to opt out and run their own schools.

Mr Stubbs suggests that the idea is so unworkable it would be better for the Government to abolish Ilea instead. He says Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, should be warned that if he presses ahead with his plan the authority may be unable to fulfil its statutory duties.

"We are like the driver of a car who is told it will be undergoing a major service in 18 months and, by the way, there are plans afoot to remove a wheel. No one can say

which wheel will be removed but please use your best efforts to ensure that the vehicle remains roadworthy", Mr Stubbs says.

Although Ilea members are determined to fight the Government's proposals, they have assumed that the authority would remain in being even if three or four boroughs were allowed to opt out.

But Mr Stubbs is convinced that Ilea would be left with an unmanageable rump of schools in which the quality of education will inevitably and steadily decline. He foresees that the authority will be blamed for the decline and that more boroughs will apply to opt out.

An education service cannot work unless it has a stable

basis for its administration.

Mr Stubbs says: "He suggests that the Government has not fully understood the complex consequences of its proposal. In his report Mr Stubbs urges Ilea to ask Mr Baker to undertake a statutory review of its work, as he is entitled to do."

He says such a review would enable the Secretary of State to make decisions about Ilea's future in the context of a national plan for education in London in the 1990s.

If, having carried out the review, the Government decides not to continue with one large education authority, it should replace Ilea either with 12 authorities based on the 12 boroughs, or with fewer authorities based on a group-

ing of London borough areas.

Other problems the authority faces include budget cuts at a time when the number of primary school pupils is rising rapidly and widespread concern about the quality of education in secondary schools.

Because of the abolition of the GLC, the authority has to look for a new administrative headquarters and it is about to lose its computerized payroll system.

At the same time, like every other education authority, it has to prepare for the introduction of a national curriculum, the reorganization of governing bodies and the delegation of financial control to individual schools.

## NCO to face bullying charges

By Michael Evans Defence Correspondent

A sergeant from the Prince of Wales's Division, who is a general instructor, is to face charges of ill-treating recruits at a court martial tomorrow.

The charges against Sergeant D Miller were made after an inquiry by the Army's special investigations branch into allegations of bullying at the training depot at Lichfield in Staffordshire, where recruits, mostly aged 17 and 18, are given two months' training before joining one of the division's nine infantry regiments.

These include The Royal Welch Fusiliers whose Colonel-in-Chief is the Queen, The Cheshire Regiment and The Royal Regiment of Wales.

The Army has recently been faced with a number of incidents of alleged bullying. Soldiers of The King's Own Scottish Borderers are alleged to have forced recruits to participate in degrading initiation ceremonies.

The Army hierarchy, aware that new recruits are now starting their careers with less sense of discipline than in the past because of different attitudes at home and in school, has made it clear that any instructor who "steps over the line" and behaves too aggressively towards young trainees will be dealt with very severely.

Sergeant Miller faces two charges of ill-treatment and four involving disciplinary offences. Up to 25 witnesses are expected to give evidence at the hearing at Ternhill barracks, near Shrewsbury.

Another NCO instructor could also face court martial, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday. On October 26 four members of The King's Own Scottish Borderers face court martial in Verden, West Germany, on charges of assault.

Young graduate officers who might be tempted by higher salaries in the City and industry, are being encouraged to stay in the Army with the promise of quicker promotion.

Although the turnover of bright young captains has not reached significant proportions, Army chiefs hope to reduce the number of those leaving early by about 15 per cent.

## Saleroom

### Gauguin is Christie's highlight

By Sarah Jane Checkland Art Market Correspondent

Christie's is offering an important group of Post Impressionist and modern paintings at its London sale on November 30.

Star attraction promises to be a little known work by Gauguin, dating from his first visit to Tahiti in 1891.

It shows a tropical landscape with a horse grazing in the foreground, a group of natives huddled in the near distance, and yellow-tinted palm trees seen from afar. Its main subject is a group of three huts, their thatching coloured an extraordinary rich red.

Estimated "in excess of £2 million", it comes from a European private collector, and has not been shown in public before.

A group of 24 paintings from the Barbier-Muller Museum in Switzerland, is tentatively estimated at up to £6 million.

Highlights include a profile portrait study of a woman by Picasso, possibly of his first mistress, Fernande Olivier, and estimated at up to £900,000, and a rare example



Mr James Roundell, of Christie's, with the Gauguin estimated at more than £2 million (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance).

of a Georges Braque painting in the Saule style, "The Olive Tree", estimated at up to £700,000.

There are two examples of Renoir at his sensual best — a bare-bosomed woman communing with a goldfinch, and a pretty-sweet girl with dark eyes and a red bow in her hair.

Sotheby's was the place to be in Monte Carlo on Saturday night, when the costume collection of Mary

Vaudoyer was sold to an elegant gathering.

Originally from Fife, Mary Vaudoyer first went to Paris as an employee of the Foreign Office in 1939. She has collected thousands of items from designers.

The sale was a first for Sotheby's which hopes to set a new trend of buying clothes by

lot number at auction.

Buyers included the Ulster Museum which paid £444 for an apple-green satin evening coat, circa 1959, by Pierre Balmain, and £943 for a black velvet evening cape by Lucien Lelong.

Two 1920s beaded cocktail dresses each fetched £2,775, although on the whole the "flapper" goods were shunned in favour of later styles. An

evening dress by Yves St Laurent, circa 1962, went for £1,600.

Hats, regarded by Mme Vaudoyer as the perfect finishing touch to tasteful dressing, sold best. An elliptical Balenciaga number, circa 1952, went for £665.

As the limousines arrived to wait the women away, Sotheby's calculated a total in line with their estimate, £100,000.

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## Anglo-Irish relations

# Haughey links treaty to court reform

By John Cooney

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, yesterday linked fundamental court reform in Northern Ireland with his introduction in the republic of anti-terrorist extradition arrangements at the end of next month.

At the annual commemoration ceremony at the grave of Wolfe Tone, the founder of Irish Republicanism, in Co Kildare, Mr Haughey said progress under the two-year-old Anglo-Irish agreement had been difficult and disappointingly limited.

And he also called for substantial reforms to ensure fair employment of nationalists "in the North of Ireland."

But in his first important speech on Anglo-Irish relations since taking office in March, Mr Haughey carefully avoided issuing a specific ultimatum to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Foreign Office diplomats had feared that Mr Haughey would use the occasion to announce his unwillingness to implement the Extradition Act on December 1.

In the event, Mr Haughey made no direct mention of expanding the non-jury Diplock courts from one to three judges, as demanded by the previous government of Dr Garret FitzGerald.

Mr Haughey has left open the option of working out a compromise on the related issues of extradition, fair employment and legal reform over the next six weeks.

Negotiations to find a settlement got under way in earnest

among senior Civil Servants from both governments in London last week. These issues will dominate next week's meeting of the Anglo-Irish inter-governmental conference, co-chaired by Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Brian Lenihan, the republic's Foreign Minister.

Mr Haughey's speech yesterday was in deliberately diplomatic language which is being carefully studied in London for clues as to his bottom line in the negotiations. He said that it is clear that at the time of the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement in November, 1985, there was

a definite view that fundamental reform of the courts and the administration of justice in Northern Ireland, were needed if peace and normality were to be achieved.

Referring to the extradition issue Mr Haughey said it was also clear that at present, many Irish people were questioning whether the Irish Parliament should agree to submit Irish citizens to a system of justice in which a large section of the community in Northern Ireland (the nationalists) had not yet been persuaded to place its confidence.

Meanwhile, Mr Norman

Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, said the Extradition Act should come into force without reservations.

He described as a setback the release by the Dublin District Court of Mr Kevin McDonald, the Irish Embassy official wanted for trial in Britain on a charge of selling passports.

Support for Mr Haughey's minority government is increasing, according to a poll in the Irish Sunday Independent yesterday. The poll shows Fianna Fail with 46 per cent support — enough to form a majority in a snap election.

## The terrorist extradition timetable

1965: An Extradition Act, introduced in the Republic by Mr Charles Haughey, Justice Minister, allows exception for "political" offences or offences connected with political offences. Otherwise extradition to Britain is based on the traditional "backing of warrants" procedures.

1972: Three-judge courts are introduced in the Republic by Mr Desmond O'Malley, the Fianna Fail Justice Minister, to sit in the Dublin Special Criminal Court without juries.

1973: The Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act enacts the bulk of the recommendations of the Commission, headed by Lord Diplock. These include one judge non-jury courts to try terrorist suspects.

1977: The European Convention for the suppression of terrorism severely limits the category of "political" offences exceptions. But the Irish government claims it cannot ratify the convention because of constitutional objections.

1982: In the case of INLA leader, Dominic McGlinchey, the Irish Supreme Court redefines the "political" exceptions by regarding an alleged murder of an elderly woman as criminal.

1983: In the case of Seamus Shammon, the Irish Supreme Court further limits the claim of wanted terrorists to describe their crimes as "political".

November, 1985: The Anglo-Irish agreement sets the

framework for reform of the judicial system in Northern Ireland and, against this background of progress, for the Republic to ratify the European Convention on terrorism.

February, 1986: Mr Alan Dukes, the Republic's Justice Minister, signs the convention in Strasbourg.

April, 1986: Evelyn Glenholmes, a wanted terrorist, is released in a Dublin court as a result of a defective warrant from the "judicial authority" in Britain.

December, 1986: An Extradition Act, updating the 1965 Act in accordance with the terms of the European convention, is passed by the Irish parliament but its implementation is postponed until December 1, 1987.

## Bishop urges judges to initiate prison reform

The new Bishop of Birmingham, who has attacked Britain's "selfish society", yesterday challenged judges to call for prison reform.

The Rt Rev Mark Santer told the congregation at the annual Judges' Service at St Philip's Cathedral, Birmingham, that they were uniquely placed to press for penal reform — and had a "moral responsibility" to do so.

He said they could set a deadline for minimum conditions to be established in British prisons, to cut overcrowding and improve facilities.

Dr Santer, who was enthroned just over a week ago, said: "People like you and me have a responsibility not only to follow public opinion, but

## Hospital profits send patients to Spain

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

A psychiatric hospital in Hertfordshire is raising money through business ventures to decorate its wards and send patients on holidays to Spain.

Napsbury Hospital, near St Albans, is implementing ideas put forward in Blackpool last week by Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, to raise cash for the National Health Service.

The hospital, which has more than 700 patients, last year made a £120,000 profit from a fashion boutique, selling bedding plants, leasing storage space and offering a carpet-cleaning service. A series of other money-making projects, such as assembling toys, form part of the

hospital's rehabilitation programme.

Many of the activities could be seen as breaking the 1948 health service Act, which prohibits hospitals making a profit. However, Mr Moore said he was considering changing the legislation to allow hospitals to make a profit from spare capacity.

Last year the money raised by Napsbury paid for redecorating, and sending 60 patients to Belgium and Spain. In two weeks another group will go to the Costa Brava.

Mr Jan Bergman, the hospital's head of operational services, said: "If we can use existing resources to generate more money we can give patients a better deal."



# School plans 'will brand children failures at seven'

By Our Education Staff

The Government's plans for a national school curriculum and for national examinations at seven, 11 and 14 came under fire on two fronts yesterday.

A national curriculum would lead to more teenage school "drop-outs", and the new examinations would brand children as failures at seven years of age, experts said.

The School Curriculum Development Committee, set up to advise the Government, said that the national curriculum would lead to the diminution or even elimination of pupil choice and would favour bright schoolchildren.

An examination board said that testing children's abilities at seven, 11 and 14 would endanger rather than improve the quality of education.

The curriculum committee said: "Pupils have become accustomed and have looked forward to an element of real choice about their curriculum from the age of 14. They have dropped subjects which they have found unattractive (choosing) and taken up new ones selected for their relevance to the modern world and working life."

The national curriculum would destroy such pupil choice. On the question of national tests at fixed ages, the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Examinations Board said: "The concept of age-related testing is highly suspect at any age, but especially at seven. The effect on children who fail to reach national norms will be severe. They risk being branded as failures in the eyes of their parents and fellow pupils."

The declining value of the student grant is seriously affecting students' ability to shine academically, according to a study commissioned by the National Union of Students.

The study's author, Dr Paul Agutter, of Napier College, Edinburgh, shows through evidence from a sample of science students that there is a clear relationship between a student's financial hardship and poor academic performance.

The NUS is calling for an immediate 21 per cent increase in the student grant to restore it to its "real" value of 1979, when the Conservative Government first took office.

A government review of student financial support is to be published next year.

"The whole impact of nationally prescribed tests will actually endanger the quality of education for all pupils rather than improve it - the very reverse of what the Secretary of State intends."

The curriculum committee adds: "The national curriculum obliges all pupils to study one or two more subjects than is customary for the great majority at the moment. The practicality of this number of subjects for all pupils to 16 is, in the view of the SCDC, a major problem of the national curriculum in its present form and requires urgent further discussion."

In particular, it said, requiring all pupils to study a modern foreign language, as only 40 per cent do now, would be a "formidable undertaking", particularly when there is already a short-

age of well qualified language teachers.

The committee, too, had reservations about the plan to test children at seven, 11 and 14.

It said testing tends to restrict teaching to what is testable and that it is hard to see how a single system of testing can "serve to extend the able and the average without discouraging those of lower academic ability." Determining what a child of seven should normally be expected to know is particularly problematic, the committee adds.

The committee says it supports the idea of a national curriculum. But its criticisms, echoing as they do those of nearly every organization that has responded to the proposals, are seen as severely embarrassing to the Government.

A further element of contention is raised by the London Chamber of Commerce which wants English to be given a higher priority in the national curriculum.

Although English is one of the proposed core curriculum subjects, the LCC says many inner-city areas, particularly in London, have children brought up in homes where English is probably never used.

"To ensure that these children have access to the national curriculum will require special attention in terms of providing the necessary resources to ensure that they are given a knowledge and understanding of the English language sufficient to gain the benefits from the other subjects which are to be taught under the national curriculum."



Sarah Cox, aged 16, from Hornby, Lancashire, with the trophy she won for becoming BBC Chorgirl of the Year. Sarah, who sings for Bentham School, near Lancaster, and in her local church choir, also won £250.

## NHS puts £5m phones bill on hold

By Howard Foster

A dispute between British Telecom and the health service to pay more than £10 million a year, saying that under the terms of its new licence, preferential treatment could not be given to individual customers. Cover to protect 999 ambulance calls is still free, however.

BT, which made a £2 billion profit last year, is to charge hospitals and doctors' surgeries for providing an engineer within four hours if an important line fails. Before privatization, such services were free.

BT had originally asked the

health service to pay more than £10 million a year, saying that under the terms of its new licence, preferential treatment could not be given to individual customers. Cover to protect 999 ambulance calls is still free, however.

Early negotiation reduced the annual charge to £6 million, reduced again to a £5 million fee for the 10 months beginning last June. BT is still waiting for a contract to be signed.

The company said yes-

terday: "Under a gentleman's agreement we have been providing this service to the DHSS for the past few months. Their next move must be to sign."

The delay on agreement comes during a DHSS spending review and there is a feeling at BT that Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, is keen to renegotiate the figure.

Meanwhile, any money paid to BT will come from the

current health service budget. Hospital managers see the new charges as directing funds away from other, needy areas.

Mr Tom Crichtley, director of procurement and distribution for the health service, denied that BT was forced to impose the new charges.

"We are not yet at the stage where we or BT know exactly what the level of use of the repair service will be because, when the service was free, checks were not made - they did not need to be," he said.

## Portfolio - Gold -

### A family reunion in Bombay

A £2,000 half share in The Times Portfolio Gold daily prize on Saturday will be used by the winner for a reunion with relatives in Bombay.

Mrs Arti Savani, who came to Britain with her daughter and husband from Tanzania, said she would spend her prize on her family.

Mrs Savani, a housewife, of Moorcroft Close, Fulwood, Sheffield, has played Portfolio Gold since the game started.

She shares the prize with Mrs J. Sharp, of Overlinks Drive, Poole.

There was no valid claim for Portfolio Gold £28,000 weekly prize.

Portfolio cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mrs Savani, who is heading for India.

### Vicarage blow

The eighteenth century vicarage at Olney, Buckinghamshire, built by slave trader John Newton, may be sold to private developers if £150,000 is not raised by a charity group hoping to convert it into a Christian conference centre.

## The battle against Aids

### Screening scheme launched

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A pilot survey on Aids, which could soon form the basis of a national screening project, has been launched.

The British Medical Association estimates that there could be 10,000 Aids sufferers in Britain three years from now. To plan effectively, more information is needed on how many people already carry the virus and how far it has spread from high-risk groups to the general population.

Sir Donald Acheson, chief medical officer to the DHSS, has asked doctors at the Medical Research Council's epidemiology unit at London's Northwick Park Hospital for help in determining the prevalence of the disease.

The council has launched a pilot Aids-monitoring scheme involving doctors from 10 private practices. The doctors

will monitor HIV infection, the Aids virus, in volunteers and examine the sensitive issues which screening poses; measures for guaranteeing anonymity, the need for counselling, and the question of insurance.

The researchers are members of the council's general practice framework, created to obtain data on specific diseases. If their pilot survey succeeds, and they are able to provide useful recommendations regarding the personal privacy of Aids victims, monitoring will be extended nationwide.

Most of the other 300 family practices in the general practice framework will become involved.

Dr Tom Meade, an epidemiologist at Northwick Park, said yesterday that screening was the only pos-

sible device able to give an accurate picture of the spread of Aids.

He said there were no technical hindrances to national screening, but issues which had to be resolved even before a small study could be tried included personal privacy and legal matters - thus the small pilot scheme.

Hospitals treating Aids patients need extra funds if they are to cope, a letter in the British Medical Journal says.

Dr Deidre Cunningham, head of community health in Paddington, east London, and Mr Stan Griffiths, treasurer for the district, write that it costs £27,055 to treat one person suffering from Aids for one year, the average survival time for patients arriving at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington. Their district is the hardest hit by the disease in London.

## Catholics allowed to use condoms

By Clifford Lengley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A Roman Catholic infected with the Aids virus could in good conscience use a condom for sexual relations with his wife, according to guidance issued by the Roman Catholic Church. He would have to be sure there was no risk of infecting her, however.

A booklet on Aids published by the Catholic Truth Society, which is owned by the Roman Catholic Church, poses the case of a married haemophiliac who is HIV-positive. The author, Father James Alison OP, of Blackfriars, Oxford, comments that such a person should follow his conscience,

and if that is what conscience dictates, use a sheath.

This is in spite of the Roman Catholic Church's official teaching that artificial contraception is wrong. Fr Alison sets out a range of opinions on such questions, all of which he says are legitimate for Catholics to hold. It could be held that all sexual relations, with or without protection, would be wrong because there would still be a risk of transmitting the disease.

It could also be held that the use of a condom was wrong because of the church's official opposition to contraception,

or that it was permitted, or that it was a matter for private counselling. It was not an issue on which church authorities had made a final judgement, he said.

The booklet also declares that Catholics could encourage a homosexual friend to use condoms, having failed to persuade him "to lead a chaste life". Fr Alison says that in such a case "it would be your duty as a Catholic to help someone who is determined to sin to limit the evil of their act".

Catholics and Aids. Questions and answers (Catholic Truth Society, £1.45).

## Funds appeal to protect Pooh's corner

The Conservators of Ashdown Forest, East Sussex, will today launch an appeal for £250,000 to buy about 6,400 acres of ancient heath and woodland, immortalized by A. A. Milne as the home of Winnie the Pooh and friends.

Lord de la Warr, has offered the land to the East Sussex County Council for £1,200,000. The council's environment committee has recommended that it allocate £500,000 and seek commitments for the remainder.

The appeal is being launched following the rejection of BP's application to drill for oil on the land. Wealden District Council and the Countryside Commission have each promised £100,000. If local residents, visitors and Pooh enthusiasts can be persuaded to come up with a further £250,000, the council is prepared to go ahead with the purchase.

## Hitting back

Mrs Gwen Hobbs, of Swanmore, Hampshire, who says balls hit for six keep landing in her garden, is seeking an injunction to end cricket matches on the village green.

## Family tree hunt for oil fortunes

By David Cross

Burke's Peerage has been called in to help to trace two Texan farmers' British and American descendants who could be entitled to millions of dollars of oil revenue.

Mr Harold Brooks-Baker, the American-born publisher of the book, said yesterday that his company was attempting to trace several hundred descendants of John and James Walling, who sold their land during the American Civil War for worthless Confederate dollars.

Oil was discovered on the land at the beginning of this century and it has since been sold for \$100 billion. The company has so far found 14 directly related claimants, including a Leicestershire farmer who is a great-great-great-great nephew of the original owner of the land, John Walling.

There could well be other descendants in the Midlands with a rightful claim to part of the fortune because many returned to this country.

The dispute began after 1864 when James Walling sold between 600 and 700

acres of his and his brother's land to a number of smallholders. The Wallings had originally gone as pioneers to west Texas from the village of Holton, near Lancaster.

Mr Brooks-Baker said he believed there could be between 3,000 and 5,000 direct descendants of John Walling and his wife, Ann Chisholm. US lawyers were trying to prove that the original conveyancing of the land in 1864 was illegal, he said.

The biggest difficulty in the past had been to construct a proper family tree of the Wallings because the early settlers were poor and uneducated. All the papers relating to the land and the families who had bought it had since become disorganized and meaningless. But with skilled researchers that difficulty could now be overcome.

Mr Brooks-Baker said that his company would meet members of the Walling Heirs Trust, the organization which is pursuing the claim to the title of the land, in Oklahoma City on November 8.

## Severiano Ballesteros. A strong mind is his secret. A strong watch is his choice.

The maverick of the golf course—words that summed up Severiano Ballesteros when he first appeared on the leader boards.

They still do. But now a new maturity invests his game. The youngest-ever winner of the British Open this century, twice winner of the American Masters, the winner of countless international tournaments, he has now won his second British Open.

And he did it because of a new awareness: when to attack a course, when to treat it with caution.

He is now probably one of the most breathtaking stroke players in the game, his genius and flair being supported by immense concentration. "If I lose concentration, I lose the hole."

Since Seve was nine years old, practising clandestine golf strokes after hours on his home Pedrena golf course, his sheer mental stamina has driven him on. Indeed, when someone asked him recently what he thought was the most important characteristic of a would-be champion, Ballesteros said promptly, "A strong mind."

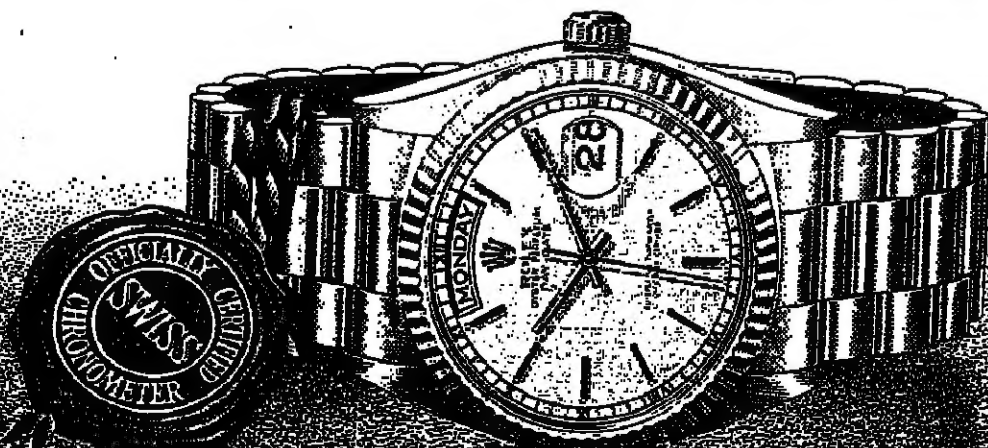
His watch complements his

single-minded search for perfection and superiority. A Rolex Day-Date. Self-winding with day and date display.

"It's a very strong watch," he says. "No water or sand can get in to it at all. And you know what? Every time I take a swing I'm winding it up."

His undisguised display of triumph after the 18th hole at St. Andrews in 1984 was a touch of the swashbuckling Severiano Ballesteros bubbling to the surface. Strength, stamina and precision had kept him at the top. Just like his Rolex.

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# Probation officers demand shake-up on prosecutions

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The crown prosecution service is riddled with "disturbing inconsistencies", a survey by the National Association of Probation Officers shows.

The survey of 77 magistrates' courts, to be published in the October issue of the association's newsletter, has disclosed:

- Delays in bringing prosecutions and in subsequent court proceedings.
- A wide variation between court areas in the reduction in prosecutions of petty offences.
- An apparent increase in the number of courts imposing prosecution costs on defendants.
- Chronic understaffing of the prosecution service through inadequate resources.
- The need for the service to attract competent lawyers.

The association, at its annual conference next week, will call for remedial action by Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Attorney General.

Napo's disclosures have added to growing concern about the prosecution service. Mr James Anderson, chief constable of Greater Manchester and outgoing president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, spoke on Friday of a serious threat to the whole judicial process in this country being posed by the prosecution service's staff problems.

Understaffing is a recurring theme in the Napo survey. "Our members noted the use of private lawyers on an agency basis, presumably at considerable cost, to cover staff shortages and also the

bussing of prosecutors from one area to another. There is also a general impression that the CPS suffers from a serious lack of morale."

Inconsistencies in the prosecution of petty offences was also noted. "In 37 per cent of the courts surveyed, there was some reduction in the prosecution of petty offences. Napo welcomes this development, which it believes is the result of a positive use of the CPS's prosecution criteria."

"However, there was no evidence of a reduction in prosecutions in 48 per cent of the courts in our survey. If the notion of equity has any place in the administration of justice, then Napo believes that such variations in practice must not be allowed."

In 52 per cent of the courts,

there were delays in bringing prosecutions and delays in subsequent proceedings, caused by poor administration.

Probation officers in many areas experienced difficulty in obtaining information for social inquiry reports about the background of defendants. Poor administration by the prosecution service was blamed.

Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant secretary of Napo, said yesterday: "Probation officers also expressed concern that increasingly, costs were being passed on to defendants."

A spokesman for the prosecution service said: "We recognize there is a shortage of staff in some areas but not in others. Recruitment is being given a high priority."

## Barristers get freedom to advertise

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar will take its first tentative steps into the world of marketing when a new advertising and publicity code comes before its annual general meeting for approval this week.

But in spite of the almost complete freedom now enjoyed by solicitors to advertise — extending to T-shirts, rail-

way hoardings and sky-writing — the Bar is more concerned with visiting cards, stationery and the writing of memoirs.

In the case of barristers, freedom to advertise is confined under the new code to entries in legal directories: those approved by the Bar Council of circuit and specialist Bar associations and in brochures produced by chambers.

Barristers may still not

appear in robes in any film or television programme, or on the stage, without the prior consent of the Bar Council.

Were any retired barrister minded to write memoirs of his experiences at the Bar, he must use the greatest discretion.

As for visiting cards, the new code leaves no room for imaginative ventures into the world of typographical design. These must carry the descrip-

tion "barrister or QC" and give qualifications, addresses and telephone numbers, and "no more".

Even when it comes to the directories, the information that may be given is also strictly limited.

Where the entries are made on a chambers basis, the code makes clear that in describing the work of the barristers, there must be no "qualitative or comparative epithet".

## Elm trees get new start in car park

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Hopes that the elm tree may thrive again are being nurtured in a car park in Harlow, Essex.

The project began in a university garden in Japan. Professor Eugene Smalley, of the University of Wisconsin, gathered seed there from a Siberian elm from which he developed a hybrid, Sapporo Autumn Gold, which proved resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

More than 20 million elms were destroyed by the disease which arrived in Britain in a cargo of logs from Canada in the 1960s.

The first six Sapporo Autumn Gold saplings were imported eight years ago by Pitney Bowes, business machine manufacturers, to plant outside its Harlow factory. They thrived so well that the company turned part of its car park into a nursery and 18,000 saplings have been grown.

Professor Smalley hopes to develop a disease-resistant strain of English elm, and believes he may have found the seed in the grounds of the White House in Washington.

Nearly 40,000 people are employed in forestry and related industries in Britain, according to a leaflet published by the Forestry Commission.



Mr Arthur Smith, head gardener at Pitney Bowes, with a Sapporo Autumn Gold sapling (Picture: Mark Pepper).

## Penalties for ferries might be increased

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The Government may give way in the face of criticisms that proposed penalties for passenger ferries which sail with bow or stern doors open are much too low.

Last week, the Department of Transport circulated to the shipping industry, a consultative document seeking comments on proposals that the master or owner of a ferry which sailed with its doors open would face a fine of up to £2,000 or two years' prison.

That is part of the department's reaction to the Zebrugga disaster, in which 188 people died. In response to criticisms that those penalties would be much too low, it was being said that they were the maximum possible under existing legislation.

However, other Whitehall sources pointed out yesterday that Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, would shortly be presenting a new Merchant Shipping Bill to Parliament, and that could be amended.

Mr Peter Spooner, who lost a son in the Herald of Free Enterprise, and who is now helping to set up a Ferry Families' Association, said the proposed penalties were ludicrous in view of the degree of negligence revealed at Zebrugga.

## Geldof rescue for inner city charity

By Michael Horswell and David Cross

Mr Bob Geldof has intervened to save Inner City Aid, the Prince of Wales's troubled charity, which was in danger of collapsing through lack of capital.

The charity is expected to be relaunched today at a crucial meeting of the President's Committee, which oversees all the Prince's charities, with a £10 million a year fund raising campaign.

Inner City Aid, aimed at checking urban decay by triggering big reinvestment, was put in suspended animation because of an administrative blunder shortly after its establishment last year. Another royal initiative, the Prince's Youth Business Trust, was similarly launched within hours.

As a result Inner City Aid agreed that it would not campaign for more funds, which now stand at no more than £33,000. The Youth Business Trust is aiming for £10 million.

Difficulties came to a head when Mr Charles Knevin, its first director who is also architecture correspondent of

The Times, became disillusioned and resigned.

But in the past week Mr Geldof has appealed to some of the biggest names in British architecture, and now Norman Foster, Richard Seifert, Richard Rogers and Terry Farrell have promised their support together with big business in the North and Midlands.

Today Canon Sebastian Charles, acting director of Inner City Aid, will ask the meeting to lift the previously agreed moratorium on fund-raising.

The move comes in time to rescue an ambitious scheme to convert a row of partly derelict Victorian shops and houses into thriving businesses and homes in Lambeth Walk, south London.

"We have put a lot of money and a lot of hard work into this project", Mr Andy Ormston, aged 31, a sociology lecturer and co-ordinator of the scheme, said. "All we need to get it properly under way now is the £20,000 or so that we have been promised for the first stage."

## Ex-offenders' skills 'ignored by employers'

The skills, qualifications and experience of former offenders are being ignored, when they apply for work, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders says today (Our Employment Affairs Correspondent writes).

Nacro, in an appeal to employers to give former offenders an equal chance, says that they suffer high rates of unemployment and are sometimes rejected even when their offence is unrelated to a job for which they apply.

Employees who had offended sometimes lost their jobs, even when the offence was unrelated to their work. In a booklet intended as a guide for employers and training scheme managers, the association says that having a job was the single most important factor deciding whether a person would reoffend.

Equal Opportunities for Ex-Offenders (Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU).

## Minister gives support to abortion Bill

A government minister has approached Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP, to give unsolicited backing to his private member's Bill to reduce the legal limits for abortion from 28 to 18 weeks (Our Political Reporter writes).

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture and a member of the General Synod of the Church of England, has offered to campaign for Mr Alton on platforms around the country.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher indicated her support earlier this year for moves to reduce the limit to 24 weeks.

Mr Alton has received death threats since he announced the subject of his Bill last month. These have been taken seriously by police and are being investigated.

He said he had to date received more than 700 letters in support of his reform of the abortion law.

## Sun is censured over race biased headline

A loosely written and inaccurate article in The Sun appeared under a headline which was provocative and potentially racially divisive, the Press Council decided today. It upheld a complaint against the newspaper over the article "Freebie trip for blacks but white kids must pay."

The story, by Mr David Jones, dealt with a scheme by Caribbean Exchange Focus in Brent, north-west London, to organize a trip to Cuba.

It said youngsters chosen had to be black, jobless, low paid or rehabilitating after a criminal conviction. White youngsters could go only if they paid.

Jackie Nicholas, chairwoman of the organization, based in Pound Lane, Willesden, north-west London, complained that the article was inaccurate and misleading.

Brent council was not fined.

ing the trip and there were no criteria for those going, other than that they should be unemployed or low paid.

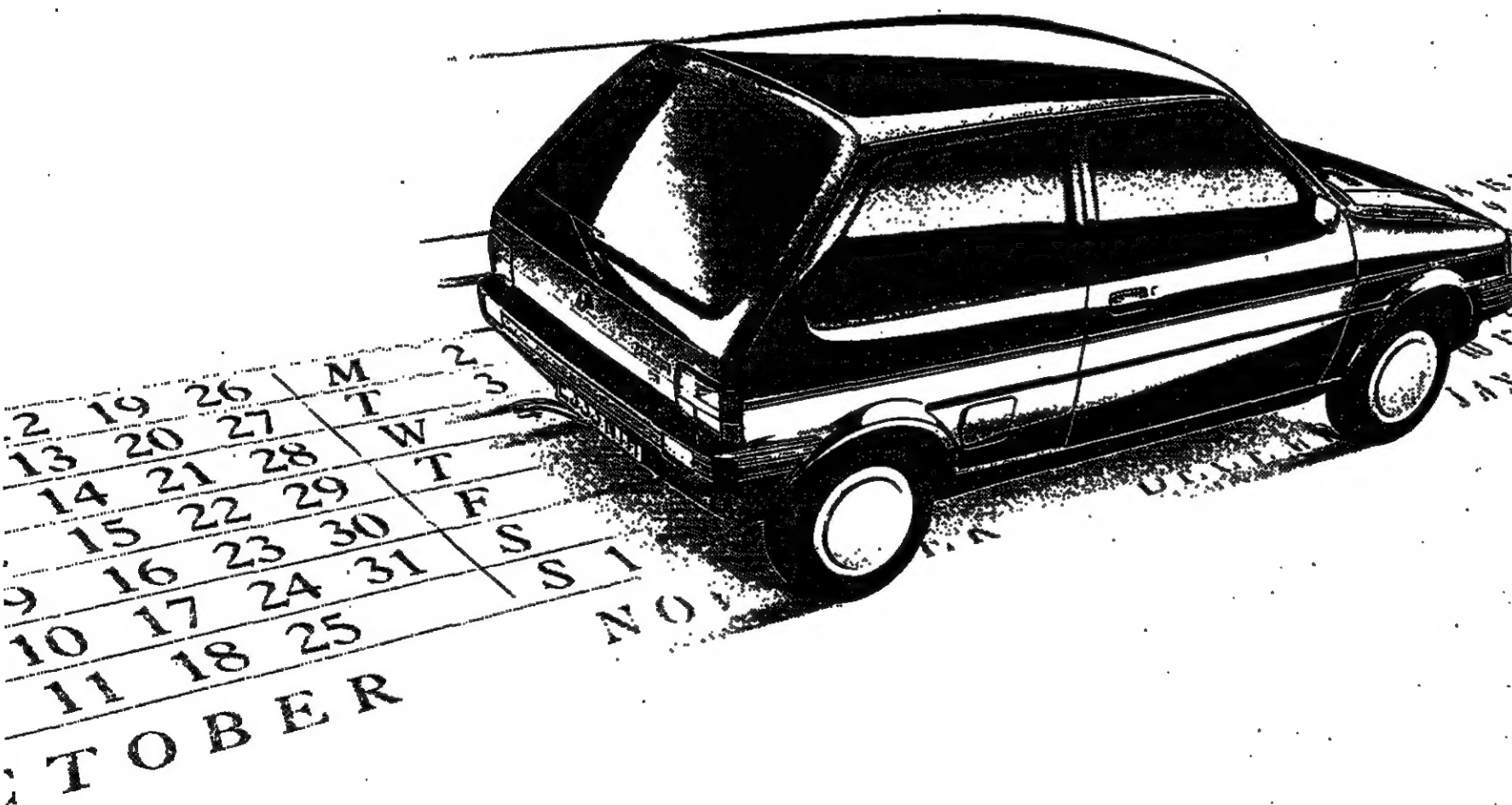
The reference to rehabilitating criminals was a fabrication and there was no colour discrimination. There was no youth worker named Shirley Williams, she said.

Mr Jones, said it was open to question whether the council was funding the trip.

The Press Council's adjudication was "The headline, which was provocative and potentially racially divisive, was unsupported in the story below it. The Press Council finds that the headline was inaccurate and misleading."

The paper's overall presentation of the story was misleading and the complaint against The Sun is upheld.

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## Whitehall reform plan left hanging in limbo

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The Prime Minister's adviser on efficiency has proposed a huge reorganization of Whitehall — but Treasury officials, fearing a loss of power over public spending and manpower, are said to oppose the secret report and its recommendations are unlikely to be put into effect.

The report, by Sir Robin Ibbot, the ICI director who serves part-time as an efficiency adviser to Mrs Thatcher, has yet to be discussed by ministers and is in a kind of limbo between the Treasury and the Cabinet Office.

Both Sir Peter Middleton, the influential permanent secretary at the Treasury and his colleague, Mr Robin Butler, who is to take over as Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service in January, are believed to have shelved a parallel set of recommendations for modernizing the management of Whitehall.

These were drafted by Sir Kenneth Stowe, former permanent secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, who was seconded to his retirement on a special study of management practices at the Cabinet Office and the Treasury.

The confidential Stowe report, entitled *The Better Management of Government*, argued for a supervisory board for the entire Civil Service, bringing in businessmen versed in running large-scale enterprises. This idea was in line with previous recommendations made by Sir John Hoskyns, director-general of the Institute of Directors and former head of the No 10 Policy Unit.

Sir Robin Ibbot's report is entitled *The Next Steps*. A spokesman for the Cabinet

Office would do no more than confirm its existence, except to add there was no possibility of its being published.

It is believed to pick up on the financial management initiative set in train at Whitehall in 1982. One of its objectives was to make clearer the division between the role of Civil Servants as advisers on policy and their work as managers of huge business-like operations.

Sir Robin is believed to have suggested that the £113 million a year Driver Vehicle Licensing Centre in South Wales, at present part of the Department of Transport, could be made into a quasi-autonomous body with commercial management answerable only to Whitehall.

The payment of social security could also benefit from such an approach, Sir Robin said.

*The Better Management of Government* is thought to favour the establishment at the very heart of government of a body akin to the National Health Service Management Board, which recruits people from the private sector.

The Prime Minister is, however, believed to favour informal meetings of permanent secretaries to a formal board. Consultation between Sir Robert Armstrong, the present Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Home Civil Service, the Treasury and Sir Robin Ibbot are thought to be sufficient.

Whitehall observers believe the Treasury is likely to win its battle against reform. They note that it has succeeded in killing off the latest attempt to introduce a central management body into Whitehall, the Management and Personnel Office, just as it succeeded in killing its predecessor, the Civil Service Department.

## Licences demand for security firms

By Tim Jones

The Government is being urged to introduce licensing laws for private security companies to stop "cowboy firms" hiring staff at very low rates of pay to guard banks, factories and shops.

Matsa, the white collar section of the GMB, the general union, is also demanding the establishment of a national joint industrial council for security to lay down minimum standards of pay and conditions in the industry.

Mr David Plant, Matsa national officer said yesterday: "The Government must stop this scandal and crack down on these cowboy operators. They pay wages which are an insult to security guards who risk life and limb every day for Dickensian pay."

He said that licensing of security companies would ensure that standards of training and service could be controlled.

Mr Plant said the industry, represented by the British Security Industry Association, was "unwilling to face up to the facts" that its image suffered as a result of unscrupulous operators.

A union survey of 20 security companies, including

leading names in the field, shows that the top basic rate for static guards is £2.10 an hour with one firm paying as little as £1.69 for a basic 48-hour week giving an average rate of £1.85 for security firms, compared with the average for all industries of £3.81.

The survey also shows that one third of the security companies paid nothing extra for overtime while two thirds paid nothing for nights or weekends. Holidays for the industry averaged 16 days a year.

To back its campaign, the union cites a 1986 Treasury report which states: "The industry clearly attracts cowboys. There is evidence of firms paying basic rates as low as £1.10 per hour... Extreme cheapness of contract will probably therefore be a false economy. A lowly paid workforce is likely to have a high turnover, low morale and little expertise."

Mr Plant said that in spite of the high staff turnover in the industry and the anti union attitudes of some employers, the union would continue to organize in the industry to improve pay, training and conditions.

## Fashion's spring seasoning of vibrant colour



Left, salmon girl suit from Bruce Oldfield's collection for spring 1988; centre, a ballgown by Alistair Blair; right, ruffles in Chantilly lace by Alistair Blair (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

### Crisis on the land: 1

## Milk quotas force farmers to sell up

On Thursday, after 34 years in farming, Mr Tony Mallet will see his prize-winning pedigree herd of Guernsey and Jersey cows sold and at the age of 50 he will begin a new career as a representative for an artificial insemination company.

He is one of an increasing number of small farmers who, as a result of a combination of factors including milk production quotas, high costs and interest charges and lower returns, are finding their businesses no longer viable.

After 15 years working on other people's farms, Mr Mallet set up on his own on a 50 acre county council holding near Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, in 1969. He began with Friesians but, after a disagreement with his bank manager, sold the herd in 1981 and restocked with Guernsey heifers.

In 1984 the EEC introduced dairy quotas under the common agricultural policy with the aim of reducing production to roughly the level of demand. But they were based on each farm's output in 1983, at a time when Mr Mallet was still building up his new herd, normally at least a three-year process.

In spite of his appeal to the specially established tribunal — "they just didn't want to know" — his allowable production was progressively reduced to just over 180,000 litres last year, which he claims is uneconomic.

He would have liked his son, now 25 and an experienced herdsman, to take over the business. But as a tenant, he has always been chary of borrowing too heavily and is certainly not in a position to buy extra quota.

Mr Mallet, who won six prizes at this year's South

West Dairy Show and is described by the local secretary of the National Farmers' Union as an excellent farmer, still finds it hard to believe that he should have been forced to cut production when there is not enough high grade Channel Islands milk to match demand.

He has bitter words to say about Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Agriculture, who said at the show that efficient farmers should have no problem in surviving.

"We are told to diversify, but here on the urban fringe what can we diversify into? With housing estates all around, and dogs everywhere, we couldn't keep sheep. Horticulture would be very dodgy, and there's nothing for visitors to see here."

"Weston-super-Mare is a holiday resort, so we might open a small caravan site. But you cannot make a living from a caravan site, and anyway the council probably would not approve."

"Talking to other farmers at shows, I find I am not the only one in this position. I reckon there are hundreds more. It looks as though this government is washing its hands of small farmers."

At the other end of the county Mr Arthur Heywood is hanging on to his 240 acre holding in the Brendon Hills, on the edge of Dartmoor, on the skin of his teeth. This year he has taken an £80 a week part time job with the local water authority, which rather gives the lie to the idea that farmers are exaggerating their financial plight.

"It is not much of a wage," he said, "and it is a simple labouring job, cleaning out the

boats on the reservoir and keeping the place generally tidy. But at least it enables us to buy some of the necessities without living off the bank the whole time."

It was his bank manager who urged him to take the job, the same man who advised him last year to sell some 40 per cent of his stock. The gist of the message, he recalls, was that, as he was losing money on every animal, the fewer he owned the better.

The sale of his stock enabled him to reduce his overdraft at the time to just over £30,000. But he is still making a trading loss on his business and, with a wife and four children, two of whom still live at home, he is faced with the prospect of borrowing more just to keep going.

"Like many other farmers, I am on the verge of being forced out of business," he said.

Tomorrow: The farmers who diversify

### Motorway report

## Crowded M25 set to reach double its capacity

By Rodney Cowton  
Transport Correspondent

The already overcrowded M25 could be carrying twice its theoretical maximum levels of traffic by the end of the century if no extra capacity is provided.

The annual transport statistics, published recently, estimate that by the end of the century traffic will exceed the 1986 level by between 14 per cent and 32 per cent.

However, Movement for London, a pressure group concerned about London's roads, believes that key sections, such as the spur from the M25 to Heathrow Airport, would be unable to cope with such increases well before the century's end.

This autumn the Department of Transport is carrying out a comprehensive review of

the M25 to determine what action is needed. Main motorway repairs will next Monday.

**London and the South-east**

M41 Essex: contraflow between jns 6 and 7 (M25/Harrow).

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between jns 3 and 4 (M27/A33); jn 5 (Stoneham interchange) reshaping the roundabout under the motorway lane restrictions.

M3 Hampshire: contraflow between jns 9 and 7 (Winchester/Basingstoke). Eastbound access from A303 closed at jn 8. Access from jn 7 to M3 is via A30 and A33.

M4 Berkshire: lane closures east and westbound on jns 12 and the Membury service area. Crash barrier repairs. Contraflow between jns 14 and 15 (Hungerford/Swindon) eastbound access at jn 14 closed.

M4 London: lane closures on the eastbound exit slip at jn 4 (Heathrow) for widening work.

M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow between jns 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame). M40/A40 Denham roundabout: lane restrictions for painting work.

M1 Leicestershire: lane closures between jns 4 and 5 (Edgworth/A41 Watford) for resurfacing.

M1 Hertfordshire: contraflow between jns 9 and 10 (Harpenden and Luton). At jn 9, only the northbound exit is open. At jn 10 only the southbound access is closed.

M1 Buckinghamshire: contraflow between jns 14 and 15 (Newport/Pagnell/Northampton).

M10 Hertfordshire: lane restrictions, southbound and northbound diversions.

M2 Kent: contraflow at jn 4 (Gillingham). Contraflow between jns 5 and 7 (Sittingbourne/Canterbury).

M20 Kent: lane closures in both directions between jns 1 and 2 (M25/Wrotham).

**Midlands**

M1 Leicestershire: contraflow between jns 23 and 24 (Loughborough/Nottingham).

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between jns 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove and Worcester north). Southbound entry at jn 5, and northbound entry at jn 6 closed.

Also lane restrictions/overnight closures between jns 5 and 7.

M5 West Midlands: no southbound access at jn 1 (West Bromwich). No northbound access at jn 2 (Birmingham west).

M5 Hereford/Worcester: lane closures and overnight carriage-way closures between jns 4 and 4a (Bromsgrove/M42).

M54 West Midlands/ Shropshire: one lane only eastbound at jn 6 (Telford west).

M6 West Midlands: lane closures between jns 4 and 4a (National Exhibition Centre/airport).

M6 Staffordshire: contraflow between jns 11 and 12 (Cannock/Wolverhampton). Northbound access at jn 11 closed. Southbound entry slip at jn 12 closed at times.

**North**

M62/M6 Cheshire: lane closures and contraflows on both

motorways at the intersection.

M62 Lancs/Yorks: hardest construction work between jns 21 and 22 (A640/A672).

M62/M18 Humber: contraflow between jns 34 and 36 (A19/Crook).

M61 Greater Manchester: diversions for resurfacing of bridge over A58.

M63 Greater Manchester: restrictions for widening of Barton Bridge and construction of flyover at Portwood roundabout, Stockport.

M56 Greater Manchester: contraflow between jns 4 and 6 (Manchester/Hale). Allow extra time for journeys to Manchester airport.

M18 South Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 2 and jn 3 of M1. Some slip road closures and diversions.

M1 West Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 39 and 40 (Wakefield and Dewsbury).

A1(M) Co Durham: bridge painting work at the Pit Laidie interchange.

**Wales and the West**

M4 Wiltshire: contraflow between jns 17 and 18 (Chippenham/A46).

M4 Avon: eastbound lane closures between jns 20 and 19 (M5/M32 near Bristol) and lane restrictions eastbound over the Severn Bridge.

M4 South Glamorgan: various lane closures between jns 32 (Cardiff) and 34 (Rhonda). Bridge repairs at jn 35 (near Pen-y-coed).

M5 Somerset: outside lane

closed on both carriageways either side of jn 25 (A39).

Contraflow near jn 24 (Bridge-water) with the southbound exit and access roads at jn 24 closed.

Outside lane closed southbound between jns 24 and 25 (Taunton). Two lanes closed in both directions between jns 25 and 26 (Taunton/Welington).

M5 Devon: Two lanes closed both north and southbound between jns 28 (A373) and 29 (A30 Exeter).

**Scotland**

M8 Lothian: contraflow between jns 3 and 4 (Livingston/Bathgate).

M8 Strathclyde: outside lane closed both ways at jn 5 (Shotts interchange). Various lane closures between jns 27 and 29 (Renfrew/A740).

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow just west of jn 4 (M73) for bridge painting. Outside lane closures south of jn 4 (M73). Contraflow between jns 6 and 7 (Hamilton/Larkhall interchanges). Various slip road closures with diversions.

M74/A74 Strathclyde: numerous lane and carriageway closures from Maryville interchange to Gretna.

M80 Central Region: diversions. Northbound carriageway closed due to subsidence.

M85 Tayside: contraflow at Friarion Bridge.

M90 Tayside: southbound carriageway closed between jns 8 and 9 (Arlary/ Muirmount interchanges). Two-way traffic northbound.

Information by AA Roadwatch.

By Liz Smith  
Fashion Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher revealed a hidden passion for fashionable bright colours when she visited the London Design Show at Olympia, west London at the weekend.

"I don't want to look like a faded English rose", Mrs Thatcher told one designer when she made her tour of the show.

There is little fear of any follower of British fashion fading gently into the background in the vibrant colours and confident new shapes that are being shown by designer after designer for 1988.

Covering the three floors of spring fashions in the exhibition centre at a brisk pace, the Prime Minister showed her love of bright colours, though she never wears them.

Her eye focused on detailing at the top of an outfit ("good for speechmaking") and skirts that dipped grandly at the back ("for making an entrance").

Bruce Oldfield, joining in the sales pitch at Olympia for the first time, found himself exposed to autograph-hunting fans. His favourite old film, *The Prime Minister*, is the inspiration for his stoneware and peacock dresses in blazer silk georgette.

"My salmon girls and frontierswomen, very colourful and strong", is Oldfield's way of describing the high-waisted skirts with belts worn gun-slinger style across the hips, the blanket-stitched white leather suits and belted corsetdresses.

The Latin American inspiration runs right through the shows, whether it appeared as cropped tops and short flounced skirts in Betty Jackson's show, or Katharine Hammett's scarlet carnation *leis* and colourful taffetas.

Alistair Blair flew in a posse of international models to parade his polished collection, which was predominantly navy and white with an injection of sharp mango, yellow and coral.

As well as a line-up of spare little dance dresses discreetly ruffled-edged or with tiers of fringing on their neat short skirts, Blair created for his finale the perfect evening dress for summer 1988. In colourful taffeta and strapless, it belted on above-the-knee at the front to dip into a whoosh of a train at the back.

### Guitarist sues

John Williams, aged 46, the classical guitarist, and his wife, Sue Cook, aged 38, presenter of TV's *Crimewatch*, are to end their six-year marriage in the London Divorce Court next month. His petition appears in the latest list of undefended suits.

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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Election scandal politician dead

Bonn — The central figure in a West German political scandal, Herr Uwe Barschel, below right, was found dead yesterday in a Geneva hotel (A Correspondent writes).

The Swiss authorities said no bullet was found in the body, but police in his home state of Schleswig-Holstein said he had shot himself. A post-mortem examination was carried out late yesterday, and the results are expected today.

A reporter from the West German news magazine Stern, able to see Barschel in a room of the fashionable Rive Hotel, about midday. Herr Barschel, aged 43, resigned as the Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein just over two weeks ago after being accused of personally directing a dirty-tricks campaign in last month's state election, in which his Christian Democratic Union suffered substantial losses.

He steadfastly denied the allegations. Herr Barschel was to have appeared today before a special committee of inquiry in the state parliament in Kiel.



## Army set for attack

Nairobi — Troops of Uganda's National Resistance Army are poised for what they hope will be their final attack on the rebels of the Acholi woman mystic, Alice Lakwena (Alistair Matheson writes).

After a nine-month campaign to crush her so-called "Holy Spirit movement", the army says its troops have now cornered a large part of her forces in swampy land in south-eastern Uganda, near the Kenya border.

## Pershing hitch

Washington — The United States is accusing the Soviet Union of backing away from a compromise said to have been worked out last month on the sensitive issue of West Germany's Pershing 1A shorter-range missiles (Christopher Thomas writes).

The issue of the missiles, and of the warheads which are controlled by the US, is the last big obstacle to a Soviet-American accord banning medium and short-range nuclear missiles.

## Reagan critics 'lose'

Washington — Conservative members of the congressional Iran-Contra investigating committees are reported to have won a battle to tone down criticism of the Reagan Administration in the final report on the scandal, which is due to be published at the end of this month (Christopher Thomas writes).

An early draft compared the affair with Watergate, and described a "cover-up" within the Administration, according to *The New York Times*. It quoted officials as saying that one chapter was originally headed: "The cover-up." The draft of nearly 1,000 pages was said to have been thoroughly rewritten in recent weeks.

## Bonn tax reform

Bonn — The West German Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, outlined yesterday how the Bonn Government plans to finance a DM39 billion (£13 billion) restructuring of the tax system by 1990 (A Correspondent writes).

Herr Stoltenberg called the plan, which cuts tax privileges and subsidies to find the DM19.4 billion by which direct taxes are to be reduced, an important step towards a more just and simpler tax system.

## Rare fish poisoned

Nice — Polluted sea water has killed 1,000 fish at Monaco's internationally renowned oceanographic museum (A Correspondent writes).

The dead fish account for about a quarter of the aquarium's stock, which is one of the most important collections in the world. Some of the rarest species are housed in 90 tanks on the cliff directly below Monaco's royal palace, where Prince Rainier's grandfather established the museum in 1910.

## Guatemala talks end

Madrid — The end of the first peace talks between representatives of the Guatemalan Government and guerrillas here this weekend also brought an end to a ceasefire (Harry Debelius writes).

Nevertheless, both sides expressed moderate optimism at separate press conferences in Madrid on Saturday, and said they had agreed on a method for arranging subsequent meetings.

Señor Rodrigo Asturias, a guerrilla leader, said forces opposing the Government will not lay down their arms "until there are democratic guarantees."

## Jackson joins race to become president

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, for 25 years a rebel who has played on the black fringe of American politics, formally entered the presidential race at the weekend with the most conventional God-bless-America speech of his life.

His very conventionality contained a message: he was demonstrating that he was part of the new mainstream of Americans who see themselves as victims of corporations and bad government — the farmers, blue-collar workers and minorities.

The Baptist preacher will undoubtedly go to the Democratic convention in Atlanta next July with an influential bloc of delegates.

Amazingly, he remains the frontrunner in a field of six Democratic contenders: few Americans could even name all the other five. He has

broken into national politics far more decisively than any of his rivals.

At a densely-packed rally he spoke amid all the standard hullabaloo of declaration speeches. "There is nothing wrong with America," he boomed. "America is our land. America is God's country. America has been blessed."

But he added: "The Japanese are making Hondas and Toyotas and Sony and Panasonic and video recorders. Mr Reagan is making B1 bombers. We're making what the world's not buying."

Mr Jackson has not escaped entirely unscathed from the probing into candidates' private lives. His assertion that he cradled Martin Luther King in his arms and was the last to speak to him, for example, is often questioned.

## Fijian village finds itself in two worlds

From Gavin Bell  
Somosomo, Fiji

Even at the leisurely pace of a South Seas island, it takes less than five minutes to stroll between two worlds in Somosomo.

Nestling among the palm groves and exotic blooms of this little Fijian village, there are two churches. Both are Christian, and both are Methodist, but they could be on different continents.

In one of them yesterday, an Indian congregation was told by a lay preacher in Hindi that Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, Fiji's self-appointed ruler, could offer them nothing. Only God could provide for them.

In a more modern building

down by the shore, a larger gathering of indigenous Fijians were learning that Christ required them to obey the curfew declared by the new military authorities.

The contrasting sermons were evidence, if any were required, that the divisive effects of Colonel Rabuka's revolution have spread well beyond his stronghold in the capital, Suva.

Racial tension has been largely absent from Somosomo, the main settlement on the island of Tavuni, for the past century and, by all accounts, the ethnic Melanesian and Indian communities have lived in harmony for generations.

Life is different in the new republic, with its accent on

Melanesian supremacy. A week ago, the owner of a transport business returned to his home in the south of the island to find it burnt to the ground. Three attempts have been made to set fire to shops, and vehicles have been stoned on the narrow dirt road that winds along the coast.

All of the victims were of Indian origin. The Rev Immanuel Reuben, who is in charge of three Methodist missions, said his vastly Indian congregations were becoming increasingly afraid of robbery, vandalism and violence. "One can see Fijian attitudes towards Indians changing. Before, it was big smiles and greetings, but now that has all disappeared."

Some dedicated Christians

among the Fijians are sympathetic on a "Love thy neighbour" basis. But the general view is that you cannot trust the political or military leaders, because you do not know what they will say or do next. For the Indians, it is like being on the open sea without a compass.

In the tradition of authoritarian regimes, fear is already inhibiting freedom of speech.

An Indian farmer, who spoke to *The Times* on condition he was not identified, said that his social occasions had ended. His neighbours expected the situation to deteriorate and were stockpiling supplies of rice and flour.

"We are all living in fear, to

be honest. Unless there is some kind of outside intervention, we expect to suffer very much."

Despite the understandable anxieties of the Indian community on Tavuni, it would be wrong to suggest that it is facing widespread hostility and persecution.

The attacks so far have been sporadic, and probably the work of unemployed hoodlums. The arsonists, who were arrested, came from the main island of Viti Levu.

On the surface, the island retains its image as a peaceful, tropical paradise — it is known for good reason as "the garden of Fiji" — but the spark of racism has been lit.

For the native Fijians, Colonel Rabuka's republic is a bit

of a mystery. Promises of political power are all very well, but nobody seems quite sure how it is to be achieved. By nature a social people, they also find it hard to understand why it should be a crime to visit friends after dark, or kick a ball around a football park on Sundays.

Of more concern are rising prices and unemployment accruing from the political unrest. Family bread-winners have been thrown out of work, and the costs of fuel and consumer goods have soared since the military takeover.

On an island where the per capita income is around 46 Fijian cents a week, the effect is a swift return to a subsistence economy.

## Tehran Stingers from Afghan guerrillas

## American missile used to attack US helicopter

From Robert Fisk  
Dubai

Several American-made Stinger missiles are believed to have been fired by Iranians at a US Navy helicopter over the Gulf last Thursday, minutes before the Americans destroyed at least one of three motor launches crewed by Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

At least one of the infra-red projectiles — apparently sold to the Afghan guerrilla movement by the Central Intelligence Agency and then resold to the Iranians — is thought to have been launched from the largest of the three boats that was subsequently sunk by the US Navy.

The American Defence Department has already admitted that batteries and packing cases used for the Stinger missiles were found on one of the Iranian vessels.

The Iranians went so far as to say that they shot down one of the attacking US helicopters with a Stinger missile which, they contended, they were themselves now able to manufacture inside Iran.

However, weapons sent to the Afghan guerrilla movement by the Americans have been finding their way into Iran since 1985 and it was probably only a matter of time before the Stinger made its appearance on the Iranian war front.

Iran's assistance to the guerrillas in their battle against Soviet forces has been increasing in recent months — perhaps as a result of the latest arms supplies — and caused such concern in Moscow that the Soviet Union allowed Afghan government troops to fire shells over the Afghanistan-Iran frontier this summer by way of a warning to Tehran.

The Stinger, a shoulder-fired, infra-red ground-to-air missile, is infinitely superior to its nearest Soviet equivalent, the Sam 7, although US Navy helicopters and jets all



Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, telling a child to keep quiet as the Koran is read from at an Afghan refugee camp in Peshawar. On a tour of Pakistan, Ali has consistently spoken of his devotion to Islam and his support for the Mujahidin rebel cause in Afghanistan.

## Tortuous arms trail to Iran

From Edward Gorman  
Peshawar, Pakistan

Reports of Iran obtaining Stinger anti-aircraft missiles confirmed the fears of observers here about American efforts to disperse aid and arms to the guerrillas while trying to control their use.

It seems that the careful selection of Afghans for training on the sophisticated shoulder-held, ground-to-air missiles, and the exhaustive monitoring mechanisms to check on their operation, have failed. There have been persistent reports here this year of Mujahidin commanders selling Stingers to the Soviet-

backed Kabul regime or to Iranians in the arms bazaars of Peshawar and Quetta, near the Afghan border.

In May, "impeccable sources" in Quetta were quoted as saying that two commanders from the pro-Tehran Khalis resistance group sold from 16 to 20 Stinger systems to the Iranians for around \$600,000.

An elaborate scheme was devised to make it appear that the Iranians had forcibly confiscated the weapons. The eight-vehicle Mujahidin convoy was stopped near Farah, in western Afghanistan, and the rebel commanders were "held" for a night before being

released with the money. The Stingers were said to have been taken to Tehran.

Undoubtedly, the majority of the missiles have reached the destination intended by the US, and they have made a dramatic impact on the eight-year war in Afghanistan.

Earlier this year, what appeared to be captured Stinger systems were shown on Kall television. The authorities claimed they had been captured from guerrillas operating in Afghanistan. The possibility that the weapons could have been transferred by Moscow to Tehran in retaliation for the US Stinger operation has not been discounted here.

## The drama of Othello



Actor John Kani playing Othello to Joanna Weinberg's Desdemona in South Africa's first professional production of Shakespeare's *Othello* with a black actor in the role of the tragedy's hero. For the past month, South Africans of all races have been watching the production at Johannesburg's Market Theatre, the country's main showcase for avant-garde multi-racial drama (Michael Hornsby writes).

"It is a measure of the

## Whites die in Johannesburg fighting

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Two white men were stabbed to death and four others injured in fighting which broke out between whites and blacks in several parks in Johannesburg's poor eastern suburbs on Saturday night.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw of the Johannesburg police said that two blacks youths, aged 18 and 21, were also wounded when a policeman fired buckshot in self-defence to disperse a mob of 150 blacks who attacked him.

The trouble — one of the most serious incidents of inter-racial violence recorded

outside black townships — was centred on Bezuidenhout Valley, a poor quarter of modest bungalows.

By law only whites are allowed to live in "Bez Valley", as it is known locally, though some blacks and Coloureds have moved in illegally. In recent years, however, parks in Johannesburg, as in most other big cities, have been opened to all races.

According to Mr Sam Bloomberg, the ruling National Party's MP for Bezuidenhout Valley, "truckloads" of black picknickers

supplied with "vast quantities of liquor" had "descended" on one of the parks in the district with the apparent aim of causing trouble.

The police said, however, that it was not clear who had started the fighting. One theory is that the picknickers clashed with cock-a-hoop whites leaving the nearby Ellis Park stadium where a South African Barbarians rugby team had comprehensively beaten a visiting side from Fiji.

Witnesses said that groups of blacks ran through the

suburban streets, damaging parked cars and throwing stones at houses and shops. Blacks were also alleged to have thrown bottles and stones at police anti-riot squads called in to restore order.

The incident is certain to be seized on by extreme right-wing groups as evidence of what happens when racial segregation is relaxed, and also by the Government to justify its extreme caution about opening white residential neighbourhoods to other races.

## Worrall presses ahead with new movement

South African parliamentary opposition to apartheid is in disarray after a breach between Dr Denis Worrall, formerly Pretoria's ambassador in London, and other members of the independent political movement that he helped launch earlier this year (Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg).

Dr Worrall made clear at the weekend that he still regards himself as the true champion of the independent cause and announced that he intends to press ahead on his

own with the creation of a political organization to be known as the Independent Movement.

The Independent Movement will compete directly with the National Democratic Movement, the formation of which was announced last week by Dr Worrall's former comrade, Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Esther Lategan, without consulting him. They later told Dr Worrall that they saw no role for him in the National Democratic Movement's leadership.

Dr Worrall thus appears to have embarked on a course that puts him in a position, in relation to the independent movement here, not unlike that in which Dr David Owen finds himself within the democratic movement in Britain.

The formation of the National Democratic Movement has also driven another nail into the coffin of the already demoralized Progressive Federal Party. Three Progressive members, including two

Members of Parliament, Mr Peter Gastrow, the party's national chairman, and Mr Pierre Cronje, defected to the National Democratic Movement.

VERYHEID, NORTHERN NATAL: Thousands of the brown-shirted right-wingers of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) swore a grim covenant at a rally near here this weekend — to die rather than share power with other races in South Africa (Ray Kennedy writes).

## Foreigners joined the protests in Lhasa

From Robert Grieve  
Lhasa

As many as 50 foreign tourists, hippies and backpackers, took part in the Tibetan independence riot that occurred here on October 1, the official New China News Agency quoted a local police officer as saying at the weekend.

"Their direct involvement in the riot is a clear evidence of their ulterior motives," the agency claimed.

A young British traveller said at the weekend that he had seen several young Westerners join more than 1,000 Buddhist monks and Tibetan civilians who were throwing stones at Chinese

police on the roof of the Jokhang Temple making video recordings of the demonstration.

The British account was corroborated in general by Mr Steve Adamson, age 23, an American, and by a West German backpacker. They said that the number of Westerners participating in the demonstrations was not large but significant.

The three-hour-long protest resulted in the deaths of at least 16 Tibetans and Chinese, and the wounding of possibly hundreds more. Tibetans who chose to stay away from city hospitals for fear of being arrested by Chinese police, a Western doctor working in one hospital here said.

"The Tibetans do not want foreigners here to leave," the young Briton said. "They believe that as long as we are in Lhasa, the Chinese will not hurt them."

Last Wednesday, Peking ordered the expulsion of 15 foreign journalists from Lhasa and placed a ban on all foreigners travelling individually in Tibet. It was understood that more easily-controlled group tours would continue to be allowed into Tibet.

Demonstrations led by Tibetan monks on September 27, October 1 and October 6 demanded independence for Tibet and, later, the release of detained monks. Some 600 Tibetans have been rounded

up to date by the Chinese.

Tibet was annexed by China in 1950. Nine years later an abortive uprising against Chinese rule forced the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual leader, to flee to northern India. The country became a Chinese autonomous region in 1965.

Westerners and Tibetans in Lhasa claimed at the weekend that there may be several factions among the monks and that there is a considerable generation gap between young and old monks. The young monks who were the initial hot-heads were said to have begun to re-examine their position as a Chinese crackdown on Tibetans appears increasingly imminent.

A middle-aged Tibetan monk who claimed to have had no part in the demonstrations asked: "Why couldn't things have gone on as before?"

Mr Dassi, aged 24, is a Tibetan who lives in Dharamsala, India, the current home of the exiled Dalai Lama. As he watched the crowd in the Barkhor marketplace yesterday he said: "I have been here a month visiting relatives, but I want to see what happens next. My Tibetan friends here are very scared."

At dusk yesterday Chinese police at road blocks around the city checked residents' identity papers. During the day lorries and jeeps drove through the town blaring propaganda.

## Russian furore on abolition

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

A heated debate has erupted in the Soviet Union over the future of the death penalty after the publication of an article by a leading writer demanding its abolition as a mark of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Yesterday's edition of *Moscow News*, the weekly paper at the forefront of the Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost* campaign, devoted nearly a full page to letters prompted by the original demand by Mr Vladimir Kardin who cited a proposal for abolition made by Lenin in February, 1920.

By a majority of 2-1 the letters were in favour of

retaining the death penalty and the paper reported that the article had provoked an unusually heavy post bag. Most correspondents favoured retaining what is known in Russian as "an extraordinary measure of punishment".

Some of those who have replied to the abolition call have complained that Soviet law is not harsh enough and demanded the re-introduction of public executions.

"I was so upset by the article concerning the question of capital punishment that I showed it to my friends at my plant," Mr M. Vatrovsky wrote from the Siberian city of Novosibirsk. "Of the 79 people I asked, not a single one, I

repeat not a single one, agrees with you. Everybody is angry at your irresponsible article."

Although capital punishment was theoretically abolished on three occasions — October 1917, January 1920 and May 1947 — public debate had been muted.

Execution by firing squad is used for a number of capital crimes and also applies frequently to those convicted of large-scale embezzlement, bribe-taking and currency offences. No figures are available, but crime statistics published for the first time last week showed that in the first half of 1987, 4,682 people were convicted of pre-meditated murder.



# Epson's compleat office companion.

## Twenty things you need to know to become more effective immediately.

### 1. The compleat office.

As a general rule, the higher you rise in an organisation, the tidier your office should be.

When starting out, it is wise to plaster your walls with urgent-sounding reminders such as 'Ring N. @ 10.05 (N.B. a precise time) for monthly figures on LQ850/1050', impressive phone numbers (e.g. Whitehall, the BBC, anywhere abroad) and letters praising your efforts (make these up if necessary).

As you progress, however, this clutter may be seen as a sign of inefficiency rather than industry. Surely you should have acquired the power to delegate most of your work?

This point was made most strongly by Lew Wasserman, the head of MCA records. Late every evening, he would visit all the offices and throw any loose paperwork into the bin. "If you can't get it done before you leave," he told his executives, "you can't be doing it right."

### 2. The compleat filing system.

The papers in your filing cabinets should never be thrown out under any circumstances.

They may take up a lot of space, but it is a cast-iron certainty that if you ever discard them — even if you have not consulted them for ages — you will need them the very next day.

The film producer Samuel Goldwyn realised this. His secretary once asked him whether she could destroy the files that were more than ten years old. "Sure," he said, "but keep copies."

### 3. The compleat telephone.

Every office will have one of these — but not everyone realises that the telephone is intended to prevent communication rather than aid it.

Together with a secretary armed with all the stock phrases (e.g. he's just stepped out, he's in a meeting, he's on the other line), it can render you virtually uncontactable.

However, if a call does ever get through to you, the most important thing to remember is that you can still be heard swearing when you put your hand over the mouthpiece.

When you want to pass on or find out information yourself, it is obviously useless to use the phone. Easily the quickest ways to pass on news are to tell the receptionist or switchboard operator in complete confidence and to leave a 'top secret' memo on the office photocopier.

To find anything out, pay a visit to the appropriate person's office and casually read everything on the desk upside-down.

### 4. The compleat memo-writer.

Like the telephone, the office memorandum is the subject of widespread misconceptions. It may occasionally be used simply to pass on information, it is true, but more often than not it is a political tool.

You can use it to avoid taking real action. Circulating a long memo will usually create a long enough delay for the crucial moment to pass — and you will still be seen to have done something.

By securing a memo from a superior before a risky course of action, you can safeguard your rear if things do go wrong.

Finally, it can be used for self-promotion. If someone else in the office solves a problem, a memo from you to the top brass stating that 'all is now well' will make them assume that you solved it. And if a rival makes a blunder, a memo offering help (with a copy sent upstairs) will make him look even worse while you appear sympathetic.

### 5. The compleat business letter.

Your main aim when writing business letters should be to keep them as short as possible. This will not only save you time, but also improve the chances of your letter being read and acted upon.

Follow the example of the French general who sent this message to a courtesan in Paris: "Où? Quand? Combien?" He soon received the reply: "Chez moi. Ce soir. Rien." — and duly did the business.

### 6. The compleat business-speak.

While brevity and clarity are virtues to be cultivated, it is nevertheless a fact of office life that you will need a good grasp of 'business-speak' to survive.

This is a form of language in which the meaning is considerably different from what is actually said. Often it is the exact opposite. You will soon get the idea from the following examples.

'There is a body of opinion against this.' — I disagree.

'I am unable to agree in this instance.' — I agree.

'A full and frank exchange of ideas.' — A punch-up.

'We performed to expectations.' — We had a disastrous year.

'We had a disastrous year.' — Actually we had a good year, but if we say so everyone will want a rise.

'Things are on the up and up.' — They couldn't get worse.

'You deserve a fresh challenge.' — You're fired.

### 7. The compleat office jargon.

Regrettably, there are a number of perverted individuals in the business world for whom even 'business-speak' is too straightforward. They do not meet people, they 'interface with human resources'. They do not serve customers, they 'implement end-user satisfaction procedures'.

The only way to deal with such people is to outdo them with jargon of your own. This can be concocted very easily by using the Functional Verbal Obscurity chart below. Simply take a word from each column, put them together and Bob's your progenitor's fraternal relation:

1	2	3
Optimum	Person-orientated	Scenario
Modular	Quantitative	Framework
Ongoing	Reciprocal	Contingency
Integrated	Corporate	Concept
Total	Multiphasic	Function

### 8. The compleat office statistics.

The final area of business language to master is statistics. Apart from impressing the jargon junkies, they can be used to back up any arguments and proposals you like. They can be adjusted and selected to create any impression — and you can even invent your own. As long as you throw in a couple of decimal places and keep a straight face, no one will be any the wiser.

You can also use statistics to cover up bad news or blunders. Since they are not read by at least 91% of people 82.6% of the time, and 87.4% of the other 9% do not understand them anyway, you can admit to anything without it being noticed.

### 9. The compleat tyrant and how to deal with him.

The organisation of many offices is rather like a septic tank — the really big chunks rise to the top.

If your boss is overbearing, however, there are two things you can do. The first is to get another job and then take revenge on your last day, as one chairman's assistant once did.

He had written all his superior's speeches for years without ever receiving the slightest acknowledgement for his excellent efforts. During his last week, yet another speech was demanded of him for a meeting of computer experts. The address he came up with went down very well for the first five minutes — until the chairman turned the page to find the words: "FROM NOW ON YOU'RE ON YOUR OWN, YOU OLD B\*\*\*\*\*D."

The second option is to get yourself promoted above your oppressor. A Spanish bank clerk once managed to do this, and he took immediate revenge on his ex-manager by demoting him to office-boy and making him copy out the local phone book by hand.

### 10. The compleat guide to promotion.

First tip: To get on these days, it isn't what you know or even who you know that counts — it's usually what you know about who you know.

Second tip: Be nice to the M.D.'s secretary and get on first-name terms with the security guard downstairs. The respect of both carries enormous influence.

Third tip: Look busier than you really are. Leave notes on people's desks during the lunch hour. Or try getting into work ten minutes early, throwing papers around your office, making yourself look scruffy and putting a sleeping bag in the corner. No one will doubt that you've been there all night.

Fourth tip: Read the next three sections.

### 11. The compleat office dress.

If your office clothes are way-out, the chances are that you will soon be on your way out.

Stick to something plain and conventional, preferably a two-piece suit. Three-piece suits are still acceptable for men, but three-piece suits tend to be rather bulky in the arms and seat.

If your company actually has dress regulations, do not be tempted to make a mockery of them. When Edgar Allan Poe was at West Point, the instructions for a public parade called for 'white belts and gloves, under arms'. He took this literally and appeared carrying his rifle, wearing belt and gloves — and nothing else. He was expelled.

### 12. The compleat lift user.

This is not a list of dos and don'ts so much as a list of don'ts.

1. Don't look at anyone — they will feel threatened. Stare at the floor numbers like everybody else.

2. Don't talk to anyone — this is ten times worse than No. 1.

3. Don't you-know-what. (But if you can't help it, glare accusingly at someone else.)

4. Don't use the lift after a liquid lunch, as you will probably get in with the chairman. If you have also had a curry, the odds are 10 — 1 on that the lift will get stuck for three hours.

### 13. The compleat excuses for lateness.

No one can help being late occasionally — but if you are going to make a habit of it, vary your excuses.

Make sure that you can remember how many fake dental appointments and grandparent's funerals you are supposed to have been to — and bear in mind that if you tell the boss you had a flat battery, the next day you will have a flat battery.

Do not adopt the 'I couldn't care less' attitude of one persistent offender who was met by his irate boss as he wandered in at 11.30 one morning. "You should have been here at nine!" thundered his superior. "Why, what happened?" asked the latecomer.

The next day, he had a real appointment with the dentist.

### 14. The compleat rise negotiator.

If promotion is out of the question, try for a rise instead. Here, the basic rule is: never be afraid to ask.

In the 1950s, Tommy Docherty played alongside Tom Finney for Preston North End. Both received the maximum wage of £15 a week during the football season, but in the summer Docherty used to get £2 less than the great man. Docherty complained to the manager that this was unfair. "But you're not as good a player as Finney," he was told. "I am during the summer," replied the Doc. He got his rise.

### 15. The compleat job title.

If all else fails, improve your job title. After all, 'administrative communications executive' sounds far grander than 'post clerk'.

Letters after your name can also help — though if you are a B.A., beware of jealous non-graduates who may add R.M.Y. when you are not looking. You could always make up your own professional qualifications, but avoid obvious mistakes such as Practitioner in Research and Advanced Technology.

Incidentally it is highly prestigious to be known in the office by your initials alone — though Val Doonican and Tony Blackburn may disagree.

### 16. The compleat business meeting.

Meetings are easily the biggest waste of time in office life — but there are ways in which you can turn them to your advantage if you can stay awake long enough.

By keeping the minutes (or as they should be called, 'hours'), you can make sure that you look good on the official record.

By taking the chair, you can see to it that you always get your own way. You can push through your own proposals by phrasing the vote in a particular way, e.g. "All those against, raise your hands and say 'I resign!'"

And if anyone suggests a scheme you do not like, simply point out that the same idea was once proposed by someone who was sacked in disgrace some years ago. You will kill it stone-dead.

### 17. The compleat business traveller.

Another drawback with office jobs is that the workers are generally in the same situation as a sledge-dog team — only the lead dog ever gets a change of scenery.

Every opportunity to get out of the office should therefore be seized with alacrity, whether it is a conference in Australia or paper-clip buying down the road.

Equipment failure is always a good excuse. Try claiming that you are going to complain about a hot drinks vending machine which is actually dispensing what people ask for and is therefore spoiling everyone's fun.

The biggest advantage of business travel, of course, is that you can claim for expenses.

### 18. The compleat expenses sheet.

Rule 1: Never let your expense account come to a total divisible by 5 or 10 — it will never be believed.

Rule 2: Be specific on small items and vague on the large ones. Describe in depth the purchase of a box of staples, but quietly slip in 'dinner for all staff'.

Rule 3: Check that the other four people in the taxi are not all going to claim the fare.

Rule 4: Get your sums right. After a trip to Canada in 1921, the American journalist Gene Fowler submitted a long and spurious claim for \$1200, including the purchase of a team of huskies and even funeral expenses incurred after one dog had supposedly died. The claim was rejected — not because it was false, but because it did not quite balance. Fowler was not beaten, however. "Oh, I forgot," he said. "Flowers for bereaved bitch, \$1.50."

### 19. The compleat decision-maker.

If you wish to avoid making a decision, either send a memo (see again section 4) or set up a committee to conduct an 'in-depth study'.

If you actually want to make a decision, toss a coin. Yes, seriously. When the coin is in the air, you will realise how you want it to land and the decision will be made. (If you then find yourself saying, "Er — best of three..." that is the clincher.)

### 20. The compleat computer.

The decision to buy a computer for the office is straightforward enough. After all, they make the place look very smart and up-to-date, quite apart from making it operate more efficiently.

Deciding which PC to buy has always been more difficult — but even this has now been made simple by the introduction of the Epson PCs.

The PCe is a complete computing package which provides you with everything you need to start running all the leading business software immediately. It includes a mono screen, an AT-style keyboard and even ready-fitted plugs to cut out the slightest delay.

It is remarkably easy to use, though you can always keep that quiet if you want to look really clever in the office.

Mentioning that it has speeds of 10 and 4.77MHz, 20Mb of hard disk storage, a 640K RAM, 5 expansion slots and compatibility with the industry standard will doubtless impress the jargon-lovers — and if they actually understand all that, they will be even more impressed.

Meanwhile, the financial director will be pleased with the price of the PCe (£1199 RRP exc. VAT), bearing in mind that it comes from such a reliable name as Epson.

In fact, the biggest drawback of the PCe is that you will never be able to use its breakdown as an excuse to leave the office (as suggested in section 17).

For more information, either write to Epson (U.K.) Limited, Freeport, Birmingham B37 5BR; call up Prestel \*280#; or ring 0800 289622 free of charge.

We think you'll find the PCe the most compleat office companion you could ever wish for.



EPSON



# Arabs and police battle as Jews visit holy place

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israeli security forces battled sporadically yesterday for almost three hours in one of the holiest parts of Jerusalem against stone-throwing Arab youths, outraged because a group of Jewish zealots had been given permission to visit the area.

The thud of exploding tear-gas canisters and the cracks of live ammunition echoed round the walls of what is, to Jews, the Temple Mount, the site of the Holy of Holies.

To Muslims, it is Haram ash-Sharif (the noble sanctuary), where the golden Dome of the Rock protects the spot where the prophet Muhammad is said to have risen to heaven.

Relations between Jews and Arabs have been even more strained than usual since the shooting of four members of Islamic Jihad, a radical and violent Muslim group, in Gaza last Tuesday night.

This was followed on Saturday evening by the shooting, apparently by Arabs, of a Jew in the Old City. He died yesterday.

The Gaza incident prompted imams (priests) in mosques throughout the occupied territories to make speeches at the main Friday prayer meetings which urged a renewed struggle against Jews. That is what happened in Gaza on Saturday. Throughout the Strip, youths flew the Palestinian flag and erected barricades of burning tyres.

As the demonstration swept

through the campus of the Islamic University in Gaza Town, there were dozens of arrests and, according to the Israelis, four injured. The Palestinians say 20 were hurt.

Yesterday's battle had its casualties, too, with at least three Israeli police and soldiers needing hospital treatment. Eleven Muslims were collected by Arab ambulances.

Twelve Arabs were arrested during the demonstration. According to Palestinian sources, 25 Arabs needed treatment after being overcome by tear gas.

The trouble began when Mr Gershon Solomon, leader of a group called the Temple Mount Faithful limped up to the Gate of the Moroccans — the main entrance to the enclosure — intent on exercising the right to enter the hill he has been fighting for during the past 19 years.

Inside, a group of around 400 Arabs had formed, arms linked, to stop him coming in as they chanted "Allah akbar" (God is great). Mr Anwar al-Khatib, the deputy director of the Waks, the Islamic trust which administers the area, said the young men were there simply to ensure that the Jews who came did not exceed their rights by praying.

The police did not see them as observers but trouble-makers, and they ordered them to withdraw. There were scuffles and a few stones flew.

The officers fired a salvo of



An Israeli soldier firing tear gas at Muslims who were protesting against a Jewish visit near their holy place, the Dome of the Rock, yesterday.

tear gas and advanced at the run towards the al-Aqsa mosque, the third holiest in Islam, driving the Arab youths before them. Some took refuge in the building.

Others retreated, still flinging stones, up the step towards the Dome of the Rock, round the beautiful tiled building and across the esplanade to the garden at the north. CS gas swirled everywhere as the stones rattled on the paving and the Israeli forces — including soldiers — spread out through the garden, flushing out individuals.

The first battle lasted 45 minutes. Half an hour later, when the gas had cleared, Mr Solomon and four followers stood once more at the gate. Again young Arabs outside the mosque began their chant, with fists raised in the air. Another scuffle broke

The third time he appeared, the Arab demonstrators had been cleared away from the area. A soldier armed with a megaphone walked in front of him, shouting orders to the troops in competition with the frenzied calls of the muezzin (criers) over the loudspeakers

in the minarets, and Mr Solomon limped off for his tour of the area.

His tour over, he said he had prayed as he walked. "My heart cried that I could not pray with my open mouth — because this is our place, and I want to pray here to our God."

## Fears of Korean opposition split grow

By David Watts

With a ringing declaration that without him South Korea democracy would die, Mr Kim Dae Jung announced his candidacy in the presidential elections in December.

After the declaration of his namesake, Mr Kim Young Sam, on Saturday, the fears of many supporters of the South Korean opposition are coming true: the opposition vote could be split between the two Kims allowing a victory by Mr Roh Tae Woo, of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Mr Kim Dae Jung's declaration has swept away earlier thoughts that he was attempting to ensure a sizeable share of posts in a future government for his faction of the Renovation Democratic Party. Despite all the promises that the two men would settle on a single opposition candidate for the presidency their positions only seem to have hardened.

Mr Kim Dae Jung was encouraged by large crowds that greeted him in the southern half of the country. Mr Kim Young Sam has yet to put his popularity to public test, but he will soon tour his native Kyongsang region.

A party convention is scheduled for later this month at which a candidate should be named. So far there is no indication of a compromise

## Revival of Islam brings new spirit to jaded struggle

The number of mosques in the West Bank has almost doubled in 20 years. In the Gaza Strip, it has trebled. After this weekend's troubles, Ian Murray examines the revival of Islam and its effect on the resistance to Israel.

Sheikh Muhammad Abu Teir has lived four of his seven ages so far. First, the schoolboy, whose shining, eager face stares out from the photograph on the wall of his parents' home in Oum Touha, a village which tumbles down a steep Judean hillside between Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

In the picture next to it, he was a soldier, in black and white keffiyeh headscarf, fierce moustache and eyes hidden behind dark glasses. Then he was the prisoner, serving a 16-year sentence as a leader of al-Fatah, the military branch of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The pictures of him then remain with the Israeli intelligence service.

Today, he is a sheikh, with full black beard, smart clothes, an Audi car, convinced that Islam is the only possible liberator of Palestine. His 14-year-old daughter, born just after he went to prison, was defiantly called Palestine. His son, born since his release in May, 1985, has been called Mossab, after one of the Prophet's closest followers.

It is possible to see his conversion from nationalism to Islam as a personification of what is happening to Arab resistance to Israel.

Islam is sweeping through the Arab population of the West Bank, Gaza and Israel, all three of which are seen by the faithful as occupied territories. The number of mosques in the West Bank has grown from 400 to 750 since Israel captured it in 1967.

In the Gaza Strip there are now 600 mosques where there were just 200 20 years ago. That is explained in part by the huge baby boom in the Palestinian population, but there is no escaping the fact that the new mosques are needed and are well used. At the al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City, the third holiest in the whole of Islam, worshippers now come by the busload, where 20 years ago, prayers attracted only a few old men.

The Islamic bloc has controlled the Student Council of the university in Gaza since it was founded in 1978. In Hebron the bloc now narrowly controls the Student Council.

At An Najara in Nablus, the Islamic vote has gone down from 40 to 30 per cent in the past six years, but the movement remains strong. More women can be seen wearing Islamic dress. Some money-lenders in Nablus have given up charging interest in compliance with Koranic teaching.



Sheikh Abu Teir: From nationalism to Islam.

Most worrying of all for Israeli security is the growing evidence that Islam rather than nationalism motivates the more violent people fighting the occupation.

On Tuesday night in smouldering, angry Gaza four members of Islamic Jihad, which believes the Koran teaches that a true Muslim must wage war against Israel, died with guns in their hands, having assembled one of the largest arms caches ever found in the occupied territories.

A year ago, members of the same group threw the hand grenades which killed one man and wounded 69 Israeli soldiers by the walls of the Old City. Last May, six of them made the largest-ever jail-break by security prisoners. Three more of them escaped last month, shattering morale in the Israeli prison service, and prompting a big shake-up in it.

Islamic Jihad is certainly only a very small group indeed. But its members can rely

### Islam and Israel Part 1

increasingly on support from the Arab population as the message of Islam is breathing new life into the jaded struggle against Israel.

The Muslim Brotherhood, which traces its history back to Egypt in 1924, undoubtedly has the largest following of any Islamic group, and it does not advocate the use of violence. It looks instead to the creation of an Islamic state in a neighbouring country, and then the liberation of Palestine, as just one of a number of dominoes falling to Muslims as they win back what they believe are their historic lands.

But while they do not call for violence, the brethren both understand and condone it. Islamic Jihad members tend to be drawn from those among them who have become frustrated by the lack of swift progress towards the promised Islamic state.

Islamic leaders blame the successive Arab defeats at Israeli hands on Western influence and a lack of the true spirit of Islam among the people. From moderate to radical, they now all point to an Islamic awakening, which will drive out the West, evict all Jews from the Islamic homeland, and create a tolerant, but total Islamic state in the area.

Mr Subhi Anabtawi is an influential man, a Nablus merchant whose business has a monthly turnover of around £900,000. He sees eye-to-eye with Mr Said Balal, mosque inspector for the Wakf (the Islamic Trust administered by Jordan), on the importance and influence of Islam to the Palestinians.

"The people see Islam is the road to salvation," they agree. "People see the PLO as the liberator, because there is no alternative organization. But Islam is the only thing capable of liberation. If the PLO adopted Islam, then it would get results."

Tomorrow: Islam — a vehicle of resistance or a "car without brakes"?

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Mixed feelings  
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# Defiant refugees trek home to El Salvador

From David Gollob  
El Poy, El Salvador

At least half of the 4,500 Salvadoran refugees who returned en masse from years of exile in Honduras this weekend were children, many too young to remember the country of their birth.

Others, the survivors of one of the most brutal massacres in El Salvador's eight-year civil war, recollect their flight of terror from a counter-insurgency operation, and their relatives and neighbours mowed down by the Army as they crossed the River Lempa to Honduras in March 1981.

The refugees know the war still rages in and around their villages in the mountains of northern El Salvador, yet have insisted on returning.

The Government and armed forces, who see them as potential rebel supporters, would have preferred them to remain where they were — and tried to stop them coming back.

But the exiles, fed up with the hardship of life in the Mesa Grande refugee camp 40 miles from this dusty frontier post and convinced that the civil war may last indefinitely, last January announced their intention to return.

Some 1,000 had gone home in small groups the previous year, but many were not allowed to return to their villages. Dozens were arrested and held for long periods in Salvadoran jails on suspicion of collaborating with the guerrillas. Some detainees said they were tortured into signing false confessions.



The caravan of lorries and buses, which carried the refugees from the Mesa Grande camp in Honduras, arriving at the El Salvador border at the weekend.

The refugees of Mesa Grande, fearing further incidents of what they saw as persecution, decided to seek safety in numbers and return en masse. Their proposal was ignored by El Salvador.

In July, the exiles issued an ultimatum to the Government

and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the agency mandated to assist involuntary repatriations. With or without permission, the refugees announced, they would march to the border in October, at the end of the rainy season.

Without approval from the Government, the UNHCR was unable to intervene. American church groups became involved, raising funds, and attracting publicity to the refugees' plight. As the deadline approached last week, the authorities panicked.

On Wednesday, President Duarte accused the church workers of promoting the guerrillas' cause. He alleged that the refugees were being encouraged to return without adequate preparation, and said he would use all his authority to prevent it.

On Friday, however, the Government backed down. The Foreign Minister, Señor Ricardo Acevedo, said the refugees could return, but would be placed in transit camps until their rights of residence could be verified. This was unacceptable to

## Kurds kill 13 in raid on village in Turkey

Ankara (Reuters) — Kurdish separatists killed 13 people and wounded nine in a weekend raid on Cobandere, a hamlet in south-eastern Turkey.

About 100 rebels sprayed bullets at random and set fire to houses in the attack in Siirt province about six miles from the Iraqi border. Six women and two babies were among the dead.

Three of the guerrillas were reported killed and a witness said he heard one rebel ordering others to take away their dead colleagues.

## Singh ill

Delhi (Reuters) — The former President of India, Mr Zail Singh, aged 71, whose term of office ended on July 25, was taken to hospital yesterday after suffering a heart attack on a tour of Uttar Pradesh.

## Spy traced

Helsinki (AFP) — Stig Bergling, a former Swedish intelligence officer convicted of spying for Russia, who disappeared last week with his wife while on parole, has been traced to Finland.

## Rogue lion

Houston (AP) — A lion led into a shopping centre on a leash at the weekend mauled an 8-year-old girl before a security guard shot it.

## Polish reforms

### Mixed feelings on Warsaw 'glasnost'

By Richard Bassett

Sweeping new proposals to reform the ailing Polish economy were greeted with a mixture of anxiety and cynicism when they were unveiled in Warsaw at the weekend.

In a 50-page report to the Polish Parliament on Saturday, Mr Zbigniew Messner, the Prime Minister, said that the next month should see the introduction of the following measures:

- The streamlining of central government by cutting its bureaucracy by a quarter
- Drastic cuts in food subsidies to bring the country's 20 per cent inflation down to single figures
- The abolition of several government ministries, including those responsible for mining and power
- The encouragement of "market forces" by widening private enterprise
- The opening of "dialogue" with the opposition
- The devolution of decision-making in many industries to local from central organizations
- The entire package of measures to be put to the country on November 29 for approval in a referendum.

In his report, Mr Messner also strongly implied that economic reform would be linked to more openness in Poland's political life.

In a passage which did more than just echo Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost*, the report acknowledged that there were violations of human rights in Poland.

For most Poles, however, the report was an exercise in public relations, another attempt — the first was in 1981, when "reform" was adopted as party policy — to strengthen the credibility of General Jaruzelski's Government.

None the less, it represents by far the most concerted effort by the Government to reverse what has become the traditional order in Poland of

state and government versus the people.

By calling for more dialogue with the opposition, the Polish authorities not only have an eye on American investment, which is now linked to human rights in the country, but also to the broad mass of Poles who for years have treated the Government with varying degrees of undisguised contempt.

To defuse the opposition and establish a consensus throughout the country remains General Jaruzelski's overriding concern.

The referendum — the phrasing of which was not disclosed at the weekend — is the most vivid example of this in the package. Until results emerge from the measures, this will prove the most tangible part of Saturday's speech for most Poles.

The last referendum in Poland was in 1946 and older Poles quite rightly regard it — and the ensuing elections which were carefully stage-managed to secure Communist power in Poland — with suspicion. Unless the wording of the forthcoming referendum is carefully chosen, the Government may run the risk of it being boycotted.

Several members of the Polish opposition were quick to point out at the weekend that the reforms seemed packaged to encourage financial loans from the West and to reassure Washington that the Government no longer wishes to destroy Solidarity, the banned free trade union organization.

However, at least one leading Solidarity writer has called the proposals "courageous".

They certainly reflect General Jaruzelski's considerable rapport with Mr Gorbachev, but, for the Poles, only time will tell whether the Government is sincere about opening up the country's political and economic life.

Leading article, page 17

## EEC winds up to close time gap

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Time is out of joint in the EEC. As the evenings draw in and British farmers and schoolchildren endure darker winter mornings, the EEC is considering a plan for harmonizing the one area of life which has so far escaped Brussels' mania for standardization: Time itself, or what Shakespeare called (in *Twelfth Night* and *Cressida*) "that old common arbitrator".

British Euro-MPs will argue this week at the European Parliament in Strasbourg that, because of the difference between Continental time and Greenwich Mean Time, not to mention British summer time, there is not enough "common arbitration" among the Twelve, and a European time zone should be established.

The catch, from the Continent's point of view, is that under the proposal — put forward by Mr Edward McMillan-Scott, Conservative MEP for York — Europe would adapt to Britain rather than the other way round. The European time zone would be based on GMT.

Since Continental clocks went back two weeks ago, Britain and the rest of Europe have been on the same time, making life easier for bus-

inessmen and travellers in the EEC. But this annual harmony only reigns for a month, and at midnight on October 24 confusion breaks out again as British summer time ends. Once again clocks will go back in Britain, making Europe one hour ahead.

According to Mr McMillan-Scott, it is absurd for time to be unsynchronized in Europe at a time when the EEC is marching steadily toward 1992, the date when trade practices are to be harmonized and all barriers to the free movement of goods, people and capital in the EEC are to come down.

Mr McMillan-Scott, the Conservative Euro-spokesman on travel and tourism, also foresees disruption when the Channel tunnel links Britain with the Continent, with drivers on both sides obliged to put their watches forwards or backwards — or forgetting to do so. "For once it is up to the Europeans to fall in step with us on this," he said.

Yesterday, however, there were some timely dusty answers from German and French Euro MPs, who were quick to observe that in this — as in other EEC matters — it was the British and not they who were out of step.

# Eurotunnel: how to get into the Act.



In July, Parliament passed the Channel Tunnel Act.

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## WYE COLLEGE

## FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT  
By Edward Fennell

## Facing farming's challenges

The college provides an intellectual response to changing views on conservation and technology

The British agricultural industry is going through a massive process of re-orientation. Its aims and priorities since the war-time days of "digging for victory" are being changed. And after 40 years of resolutely pursuing a policy of maximizing production, there is a demand for restraint and conservation.

To make such a change in direction is not easy. It needs to be led by thinkers and practitioners alike. In the forefront of this move to make agriculture — and the countryside as a whole — face the new realities stands Wye College in Kent.

Wye became an institution within the University of London in 1900 and has been the School of Agriculture and Horticulture within the university's science faculty since 1948.

The college's reputation for degree and post-graduate courses in the fields of agriculture and horticulture is second to none. Apart from its normal undergraduate and postgraduate teaching it hosts the hop research department, the Centre for European Agricultural Studies, and the re-

gional centres for the National Institute of Agricultural Botany and the Veterinary Investigation Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

So Wye is far from being purely a mud-on-the-boots agricultural college. For many years its commitment has been to place education and training for agriculture in the wider context of development in biological science and environmental studies.

After all, the alert modern farmer needs to keep abreast of what is going on in the laboratory, be aware of society's concerns about the environment and be a shrewd commercial operator as well as a solid and practical farmer. So Wye is in the business of bringing together a community of scholars and students across all these disciplines.

Situated within a horse-shoe of the North Downs, and 12 miles south of Canterbury, the college is an idyllic microcosm of the garden of England. Surrounded by great

sweeps of rolling countryside, wooded hillsides and close to gentle rivers, it is difficult to believe that London is so close.

It is also a little strange, given its quintessential English setting, that Wye has become a great cosmopolitan centre; more than a quarter of its 600 students come from abroad, many from the Third World. Yet the concern for agricultural development in the Third World is now the great theme of Wye's work.

As the production problems of western Europe, for the time being at least, are solved, and the priority shifts towards management of the countryside, there is a new important role for Wye in helping to solve the problems of Africa, South America and Asia.

Each year about 140 post-graduate students from overseas study at Wye. Their development is seen by the college as an important part of both its academic and moral role.

And it was particularly because of the large numbers of overseas students now studying at Wye which prompted the college to launch its appeal for £2.6 million in order to provide scholarships for Third-World

students and a residence for married students.

Ian Lucas, the college principal, said: "When we looked at our student body, we weren't satisfied that sufficient students from poor countries were getting scholarship support. Consequently we decided to go out and raise the money from donations as part of our contribution towards helping solve the problems in the Third World."

The appeal has reached about £1 million with backing from private charities and alumni as well as substantial donations from Bob Geldof's Live Aid organization. Will the big agricultural corporations make up the difference?

What makes Wye particularly interesting is that it provides a forum for the many debates about the future of agriculture both in Britain and abroad. As with all lively academic institutions, the staff do not always agree on where agriculture and the associated biological research should be going.

Where some academics favour the switch to growing less but of a higher quality or cutting back on the use of fertilizers and insecticides, others still consider it vital to continue the quest for more

and better ways of increasing yields.

And the rules devised for the UK may not be appropriate to Third-World countries. What is important, however, whether at home or overseas, is that the impact on the environment of farming methods must be taken more fully into account.

Some high-technology methods of farming may be severely harmful to the delicate environment of Africa while in Britain the rise of the additive-conscious consumer and the campaigning of environmental pressure groups have become great pressures for change.

The result has been that students on courses such as conventional agriculture on the one hand and rural environment studies on the other, who, 10 years ago, felt themselves to be in different worlds, now find they have much in common.

Furthering the work in countryside management is also a focus of the appeal. The Sir Cyril Kleinwort Trust has already contributed well over £100,000 to fund a chair in countryside management, but more money is needed to keep that going.

As it turns out, the college is likely to have on its very doorstep perhaps the biggest issue in rural management of the century. Ashford is scheduled to be the final departure point for Channel Tunnel trains before they head for France and the whole of the area south of the college is likely to be transformed by its impact.

Already the college has set up a think tank on Channel link studies and it is clear that if the project goes ahead, its services will be in great demand.

The college has the expertise, a command of the issues and it also enjoys great public and industrial goodwill to avail itself of the opportunities in the new era of private fund raising.

## In search of a better but not always bigger harvest

"We're on the verge of a very exciting time in the change of land use", says David Leaver, the newly appointed Professor of Agriculture at Wye. "And I think that here at the college we've got the energy and the ideas to ensure that we'll be contributing to whatever unfolds."

Bold words from Professor Leaver — especially as the day I saw him was his very first in the job. But with Wye's record for leading the way on the new approaches to agriculture perhaps Professor Leaver had good reason to feel confident about the future.

## Changing attitudes to past conventions

It may not, however, all be plain sailing. From the academic viewpoint Wye, like the rest of British higher education, needs to go out and sell itself to a wider audience and to raise more money from private donations. (A step in the right direction here; Professor Leaver's full title is the "Duke of Westminster Professor" in recognition of the eminent financial sponsor who is paying his salary).

Beyond that, however, Wye has to start changing agricultural opinion from the accepted conventions of the past 40 years. In the best traditions of all "experts", Wye will be endeavouring to show people that what it has been teaching for a generation is no longer appropriate and that the time has come to accept an alternative set of beliefs.

Professor Leaver said: "For as long as most of us can remember the aim of the farmer has been to increase output. Well, now the pen-



Ian Lucas, principal of Wye College: We are helping to solve the problems in the Third World

## Change in use of land

With more efficient agricultural methods there is a real prospect that we might need less of the countryside for farming.

Meanwhile, the pressure on land for housing in the South-East is putting a strain on the Green Belt. And as the national motorway network continues to grow, the debate intensifies over what kind of roads we want in rural areas and how much we are prepared to pay for them.

Who can resolve these problems? Politicians and planners between them make the final decisions but Wye College aims to make an academic contribution through its Countryside Management Centre.

"Food surpluses and the redirection of agricultural support into environmental objectives have created the need for new thinking about this kind of problem," said Dr Bryn Green, professor of countryside management at Wye College.

"Our centre can bring together the college's academic knowledge and the practical management experience of conservation and rural development organizations to provide an important research and training service for people involved in this work."

Considered advice, however, is not always guaranteed to be well received. As Michael Jopling learned to his cost while at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the farming lobby can become very angry when it doesn't like what a government is doing.

Yet Mr Jopling is something of a hero for Dr Bryn Green. "There is no doubt in my mind that he had many of the useful ideas and helped to move the EEC in the right direction," he said.

One of the major problems facing planners is that two generations have been brought up to believe in various sacred cows about agricultural and rural development. Also, vested interests have much at stake in the status quo.

As Dr Green says: "There's a joke in rural areas that a developer is someone who wants to build a house on the Green Belt whereas a conservationist is someone who already lives there."

Dr Green says: "The 1986 Agricultural Act requires the Minister of State to have due regard to what happens in the environment in making his decisions. There is bound to be intense debate ahead. I hope that here at Wye we can help shape it."

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Wye's style of education might also have to change in keeping with the new environment. "Basically we're now in the business of selling education and training to undergraduates, postgraduates and to others who may want only small bits of what we have to offer. So we need to adapt the way we run our courses to our students' needs."

In particular, Professor Leaver envisages a growth in part-time courses, in keeping with the emergence of a new generation of part-time farmers. Also, he expects to see post-graduate courses being run on a modular basis.

The international flavour of Wye is also bound to become even richer, he thinks. The strong links which already exist with many countries in Africa and Asia are likely to be supplemented by growing connections with our partners in Europe. "I would envisage more interchange with students from other EEC countries because we shall all be facing the same basic problems," Professor Leaver said.

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## FOCUS

WYE COLLEGE/2



International shepherds tend a Kentish flock: Ian Lean, left, Abba Dalil and Fazal Baniyam work at an old craft in Wye College's picturesque acres

## Filling the hungry South's food bowl

If Wye were a different kind of institution it could easily fall into the trap of lethargy. With British agriculture supremely efficient (at least according to certain criteria) and productivity per worker among the highest in the world, it would be excusable to sit back and simply churn out generation after generation of farmers' sons (and often daughters) to keep the food mountains piled high.

The fact that Wye does not sink into a "bumper-crop" complacency is largely because of a moral awareness and horizons which extend beyond the White Cliffs of Dover.

Ian Lucas, the principal, said: "There is still the challenge of growing a lot of food overseas. There are also the numerous threats to the environment in third-world countries where short-term expedients can be long-term liabilities."

The result is that in consultancy, as well as in teaching and research, Wye is ploughing resources into projects which should ultimately bear fruit to the benefit of the poorer third-world countries.

In some cases, the timescale before benefits are felt will inevitably be long. For example, Dr Charles Ainsworth, who recently joined Wye from the Plant Breeding Institute in Cambridge, is working on a project to improve the protein content of yams.

"Many poor people overseas are largely dependent for their diet on yams," he said. "Unfortunately, yams are deficient in proteins, especially amino acids, so we are trying

to improve the quality."

Dr Ainsworth and his small team of colleagues are thinking in terms of decades rather than years before what he is doing in his laboratory can be transferred to peasant crops in Africa and Asia.

Even then there may be some ethical issues about the release of plants that have been manipulated genetically. In the case of Dr Geoff Chapman's work on Tef, the principal cereal eaten in Ethiopia, results will be seen much sooner. "Through a freak of nature, Tef is eaten extensively in Ethiopia but nowhere else," he said. "Consequently it has been largely ignored in terms of research. What we are trying to do with Tef is to telescope into a matter of a few years all the work that has taken a century to do for wheat."

Wye is now being funded by the British and West German governments to work in close co-operation with the Debra Zeit Agricultural Centre in Ethiopia to breed Tef, which is both more productive and drought-resistant. If the project succeeds, which seems likely, the balance could be shifted in favour of the survival rather than the persistent failure of this crucial crop.

"It could," said Dr Chapman, "be a milestone in the development of Ethiopian agriculture."

Uganda is another country likely to benefit from Wye's expertise. The tragic story of the destruction of Uganda's rich agricultural base and the collapse of its educational infrastructure is well-known.

But Gadi Gumisiriza, a post-graduate student, is part of the revival and his experience at Wye could be crucial to the re-starting of the country's agricultural development.

"When I get home I think I'm probably going to be the best-qualified plant-breeder in the country," he said.

For the last six months, Mr Gumisiriza has been at Wye completing a thesis on the breeding of soy beans, which was the result of a period of research spent at a UN-funded research institute in Nigeria. What he has gained in particular from Wye, however, is the advantage of close involvement with a supervisor and access to literature that only Wye's libraries and resources could provide.

He commented: "There is a job waiting for me when I get back but life will be hard. There is a critical shortage of teachers, a lack of equipment and few trained people. But there is just enough basic resources to make it worthwhile."

## Forging ploughshares out of the swords

Given the current war between Iran and Iraq, it is hard to imagine that students from these two countries could be united in pioneering any new educational enterprise.

Yet the two countries, along with 43 other nations, will be represented among the first group of agriculturalists to take a new course in agricultural development, run from Wye College starting next year.

What makes this course different from others at Wye is that it is run through distance learning, which means students will be able to work by themselves from their homes, using materials supplied by the college.

Studying for up to five years, they can prepare for a London University MSc or diploma or, in the case of associate students, they can take just a single module.

"As part of London University's drive to improve access to higher education, we proposed this distance learning programme a couple of

years ago," explained Dr Jane Bryson, the course organizer.

Its primary target is people such as field officers, agricultural administrators, educationalists and others who are concerned with agricultural development in the poorer countries. But we know from experience how difficult it can be for these people to find the money or time to attend Wye itself.

Distance learning is much in vogue — it is the basis of the new Open College — and the MSc course at around £3,000 costs one-third that of a normal MSc course.

Both the MSc and the diploma courses are based on four subjects — agricultural economics, planning and management of agricultural development projects, economic and social survey methods, and policy analysis.

MSc students go on to take four other subjects from a range of topics such as livestock development, women in agricultural development and the economics of water resources.

The learning materials consist of a textbook, supplementary study material and other reading matter, including a specially commissioned series of books from Cambridge University Press, Cambridge Studies in Agricultural

For years, people living near the Canterbury sewage works complained bitterly about the smell which came off the sludge stockpiles.

It was bad enough on ordinary days but reached crisis proportions when the stockpiles were broken up and carried away, which happened twice a year.

Neighbours were also painfully aware when the sludge was subsequently spread on farmland.

A partial solution to the problem could have been achieved by installing a massive "hot digester" at a cost of £900,000. Instead, Southern Water was able to get the job done for nearly a tenth of the price by linking up with the Department of Biological Science at Wye, which had already been working for some

## A sweet tale of success

time on the microbiology of recycling organic wastes.

Dr Lopez-Real, aided by Irwin Wahler, a research assistant, was the key college person involved in this research. The solution they came up with, as one might have predicted, was innovative. It consisted of a static aerated system, derived from an American model, but using straw rather than woodchips to mix with the sludge, which was then composted in large piles.

The new system was given extensive trials before being installed at Canterbury and having proved the principle, it is now working on an industrial scale — each completed pile containing some 300 tons of sludge cake and straw mixture.

The odour has almost completely disappeared.

Following its success with the sewage, Wye, in conjunction with Southern Water, was granted the 1986 Pollution Abatement Technology Award before going on to test the resulting compost's potential on a variety of plants and vegetables.

It proved to work very well. Unfortunately, when they tried to sell it commercially the customers weren't too keen to buy. There are some taboos you just cannot break.

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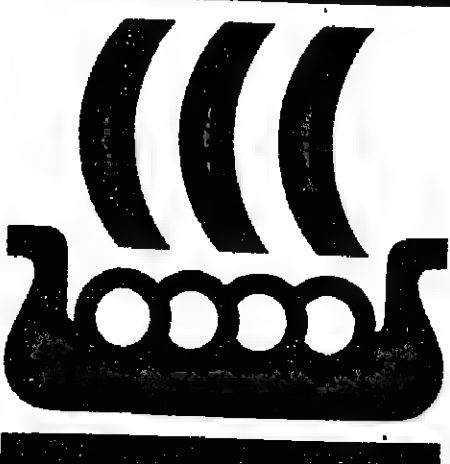
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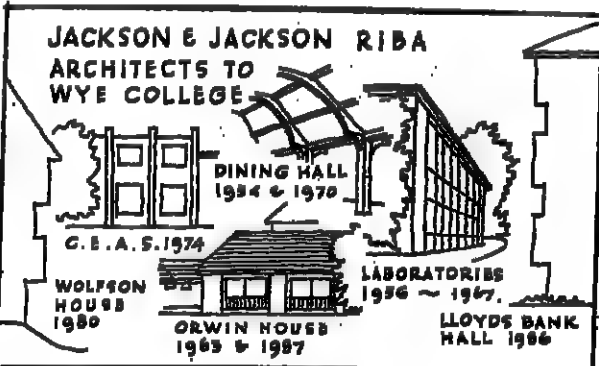
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# The Oxford blues

As term starts today, our oldest university faces stringent cuts and depleted resources. Peter Lewis reports on the crumbling books, financial threats and unfilled posts that have forced Oxford university to launch a world-wide appeal for £200 million

Its spires are not yet visibly crumbling, but Oxford begins the new academic year today knowing that its world reputation rests on the pockets and generosity of its alumni around the world. Government-ordered cuts have already made serious holes in the academic fabric. In an attempt to spread their effect, especially in unfilled teaching posts, the university is deliberately spending its reserve funds down to zero. By 1991, the coffers will be empty.

As term begins, there are 40 posts unfilled, soon to become 140. Fifteen professorships are vacant — only four of them are currently to be filled as a high priority. Seven more will fall vacant in the coming year. By that time there could be six missing professors of history, three of modern languages and three of philosophy. Oxford, with its reputation for philosophy, will soon have only one professor of the subject. Some vacant posts may be abolished to make way for urgently needed new ones — in mechanical engineering and statistics, for example.

With an academic establishment of more than 1,000, Oxford will concentrate its resources on teaching the 12,000 students, but serious holes will be left in research. The new Chancellor, Roy Jenkins, says tartly: "Oxford's ability to perform its twin tasks, to educate the young and to advance the frontiers of knowledge, is under heavy attack. The cumulative cuts mean empty posts like gaps in a row of teeth. Even by strenuous fund-raising, they cannot be quickly filled."

Institutions, too, are under threat, particularly the Bodleian Library, whose five-million volumes grow by more than one and a half million each year. It requires an estimated £8 million to conserve its enormous and historic stocks and to computerize its catalogue. "We are funded as a university library but we are part of the national heritage and also an international centre for research," David Vaisey, the librarian, says. More than half of the Bodleian's 10,000 readers are from sources outside the university.

As the oldest public library in the country, opened in 1602, its conservation problems are extreme. A first edition of *Don Quixote*, for example, reposes on the same shelf that it has occupied since it was bought as a new book in 1605. Every shelf contains volumes marked with a white tape to show they are in urgent need of rebinding. "We're

falling badly behind with repairs," Vaisey says, looking around the taped spines in Duke Humfrey's Library, the oldest and most atmospheric part. This stock was last refurbished in the 1950s and books need doing every 25 years.

The catalogue, volume by volume, occupies the length of eight cricket pitches. From next January all new additions will be entered in an automated catalogue serving about 50 of the university's libraries.

The Bodleian's rather eccentric method of cataloguing was part of the fun of coming here," Vaisey says. "But if you want to exchange information with other libraries you can't be the only one out of step."

University money has been unavailable for new purchases for a long time — they have to



Hope: Dr Henry Drucker

**We also need money from large numbers of individuals to generate our missing income?**

be made out of trust funds, like the royalties from Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows*, bequeathed to buy manuscripts, but which has now run out of copyright. Vaisey spends a lot of his time appealing for specific purchases. "A place like Oxford should be able to add to its collection without having to beg."

The same problem arises at the Ashmolean, the oldest public museum in the country (which was opened in 1683). "People may buy you a picture or do up a gallery which they can put their name on, but operating costs are the problem," says the director, Dr Christopher White. The museum has been keeping within its budget by

economizing on keepers and closing on Mondays.

Apart from the existing institutions, the university also has a long list of building projects, such as centres for agriculture and Russian studies, amounting to many millions of pounds. It is all these needs that have created the world-wide appeal: next year so Oxford's old members and admirers. The target figure is £200 million, a mind-bending sum by British standards, though not by those of American universities.

Not surprisingly, the appeal is being directed by an American academic, Dr Henry Drucker, who is used to American ways and methods. He is looking for large-scale donations to endow posts or provide places of learning, in the way that Oxford acquired the Bodleian, the Clarendon Laboratory or the Rhodes scholarships in the past — or more recently the Nissan Centre for Japanese Studies.

"A large part of my job is to educate British companies in the advantages of being associated with a great university," he says. "But we also need money from large numbers of individuals to invest in a capital fund to generate our missing income. We believe there are about 110,000 living Oxford graduates and we hope to get addresses for 70,000 of them. They're all going to be asked to give to maintain Oxford's position as a world-class university."

"We have already organized groups of supporters in New York, Washington, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Los Angeles and in Tokyo and Hong Kong. The American reaction is that we ought to ask for more. Stanford, for instance, is out to raise a billion dollars, while the Harvard graduate is never left alone. He is rung up or invited to lunch by an old room-mate and urged to do better than he has been doing in contributing." Drucker and the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Patrick Neill, have already spent much time this year visiting America, Canada and the Far East. Next on the agenda is Australia. So far the reactions have been encouraging, Drucker says. "There is great unwillingness to see Oxford decline into mediocrity."

A problem peculiar to both Oxford and Cambridge, which has recently appointed an equivalent to Drucker, is that its alumni are also, in many cases, being appealed to by their colleges — and to the average undergraduate, Oxford is the college. The university is a shadowy body to which one raises one's academic cap twice — on ad-



Speaking volumes: David Vaisey, the Bodleian librarian, with a crumbling book

mission and at a degree ceremony — in the person of the vice-chancellor. It also provides lectures and examination papers in unenviable conditions.

Colleges vary in wealth from the richly endowed, like Christ Church and St John's, to more recent foundations, such as women's colleges, which have very little endowment. Hence the many appeals especially to American Oxonians. Pembroke is building a new hall for undergraduates almost entirely raised by its old members in America. Wadham kicked off a £3 million appeal with a reunion dinner for its American graduates attended by Princess Margaret, and a concert in the Sheldonian Theatre with Sir Georg Solti.

Appeals are not made for buildings alone. Colleges are in danger of losing their fellowships, many of which are jointly funded by the university, adding a lecturer's stipend to the college endowment. With all university posts being frozen, colleges will have to meet the whole replacement cost of a retiring fellow — or go out and raise it. It costs £500,000 to endow a fellowship. "Appeals are part of the current self-help philosophy," says Sir Claus Møser, Warden of Wadham.

"This means a fundamental change in the relationship between the government and the universities," he told *The Times* after his speech. "Until now the government has allotted grants in a non-interventionist way. Once you start the whole thing into a contract

system, with a monopoly buyer, the new funding council, it can decide what it is going to buy and, inevitably, have a very direct control of who teaches what in what university. Already there have been ministerial hints about rationalization, departmental closures, commercial relevance, and the encouragement of universities to be enterprising and to 'lessen their dependence on public funding'. I have a nasty feeling this means that even the reduced funds we have at present will be at risk."

"My fear is of very much increased intervention in the operation and management of universities, including what is taught in them. This would be a thoroughly unhealthy development in my view. If you treat education as a commodity in the market place, everything changes. The damage could be very considerable. Add the time scale. Perhaps only two years from now a grant cut to one where the choice is between poetry and raising the railway is tremendously swift."

With the future so uncertain in many respects, Oxford is facing its back to the wall and is preparing to promote itself as the home of a winning cause: its own.

With the future so uncertain in many respects, Oxford is facing its back to the wall and is preparing to promote itself as the home of a winning cause: its own.

## Watch out for rain fall

This autumn, children in Europe will be asked to help with a project to test for acid rain.

Acid Drop test for rain

A month of wet autumn mornings from now, Paul and Oliver Moxey might be able to give us an idea of whether rain is 'acid'. They are taking part in a project this autumn, with the collaboration of 'European' children, they hope to be able to suggest where the pollution comes from.

"We used to think it was just in London," says their father, Paul Moxey, the warden at the Field Studies Centre in Epping. "Now we think it might be the movement of air after the break-up of high pressure systems, from over what we know as school in the France-Belgium confluence."

The rain, whose acidity the Moxeys will measure, is strongly implicated as a factor leading to the reduction in the number of pollution-sensitive lichens in the forest — from 120 in 1965 to about 30 today. Some observers believe acid rain is also damaging Epping Forest's trees.

The project, organized by WATCH (the junior wing of the Royal Society for Nature Conservation), involves 3,000 children, families, schools and clubs, in Italy, Denmark, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Ireland and Scandinavia, with some co-operation in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

They will use a simple kit. Rain water is collected in a plastic bag into which an indicator strip is inserted. This changes colour, depending on the acidity or alkalinity of the water, and is then matched against a colour card. The quantity of rain is measured to show the degree of dilution.

Readings are recorded on a standard computer data card, together with details of the type of precipitation, wind

direction, cloud cover, etc. The project is part of a larger study by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on the effects of acid rain. The project is being carried out in 1987, 1988 and 1989. The results will be used to help the WMO to develop a global network of acid rain monitoring stations.



The test: Oliver Moxey at work

However, last year's survey conducted by the findings of the project, the government research station, which had announced a drop in UK acid rain levels, the Acid Drop Survey indicated that rain was still the exception rather than the rule. This month's survey is expected to show whether the trend has reversed. The project is being carried out in 1987, 1988 and 1989. The results will be used to help the WMO to develop a global network of acid rain monitoring stations.

Gareth How Davies  
Acid Drop Kit (£6.25 inc. p&h)  
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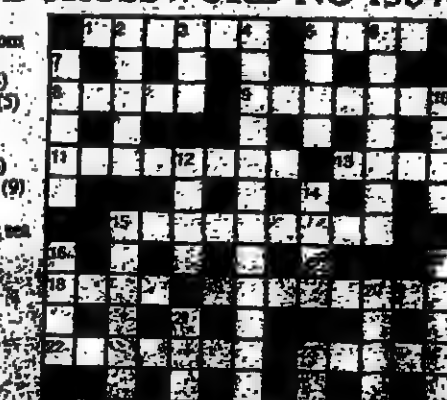
## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1384

ACROSS

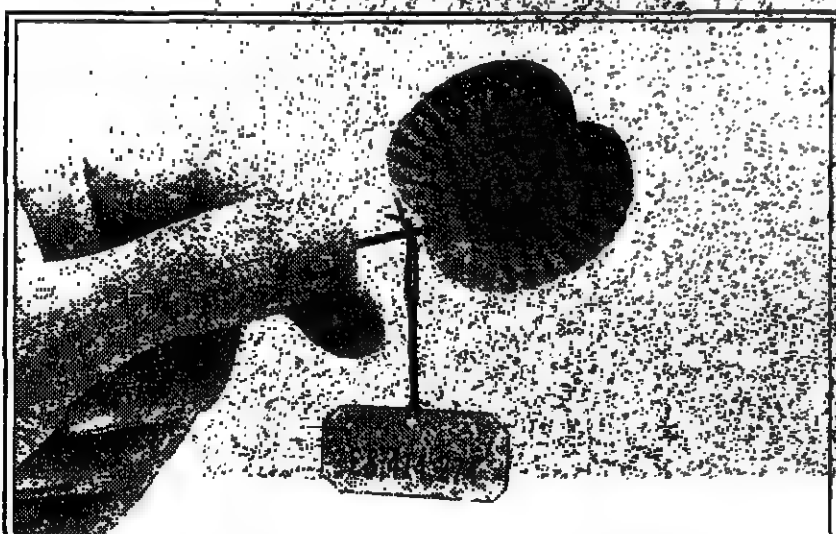
- 1 Artist's workshop (8)
- 5 Church recess (4)
- 8 Chairperson (5)
- 9 Wear out (7)
- 11 Plan (8)
- 13 Speak sharply (4)
- 15 Chimney corner (9)
- 18 Trust (4)
- 19 Italy/Vladivostok (8)
- 22 Repudiation (5)
- 23 Freeze (3)
- 24 Persia (4)
- 25 US acronym (5)

DOWN

- 2 Dynamite (5)
- 3 Row (3)
- 4 Henry IV Welsh rebel (4)
- 5 Doll (4)
- 6 Russian suffix (7)
- 7 Performance (5)
- 8 Sept (4)
- 9 Roman numeral (4)
- 10 A form of intention (5)
- 11 A kind of chess (5)
- 12 A kind of chess (5)
- 13 A kind of chess (5)
- 14 A kind of chess (5)
- 15 A kind of chess (5)



Answers to Concise Crossword No 1384:  
ACROSS: 1. Studio, 5. Niche, 8. Chair, 9. Wear, 11. Plan, 13. Speak, 15. Chimney, 18. Trust, 19. Italy/Vladivostok, 22. Repudiation, 23. Freeze, 24. Persia, 25. US acronym.  
DOWN: 2. Dynamite, 3. Row, 4. Henry IV, 5. Doll, 6. Russian suffix, 7. Performance, 8. Sept, 9. Roman numeral, 10. A form of intention, 11. A kind of chess, 12. A kind of chess, 13. A kind of chess, 14. A kind of chess, 15. A kind of chess.



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Teaching salaries	Funds required for university institutions
Professorial chairs vacant	The Bodleian Library: Conservation and computer automation
Becoming vacant this year	28m
New chairs (mechanical engineering and statistics)	Ashmolean Museum: extension
2	22m
Relationships already vacant	Fit-Hilbert Anatomical Museum: galleries
Endowments already vacant	22m
17	Bate Collection of Musical Instruments: gallery
New buildings required	22m
Centre for classics	22.7m
Centre for language teaching	24.6m
Centre for agriculture	22m
Physics lecture theatre	(no est)
Centre for Russian and Eastern European Studies	25m
	Endowments required
	Archaeological research
	24.6m
	Forestry Institute
	24.5m
	Scholarships and bursaries for overseas students
	(no est)

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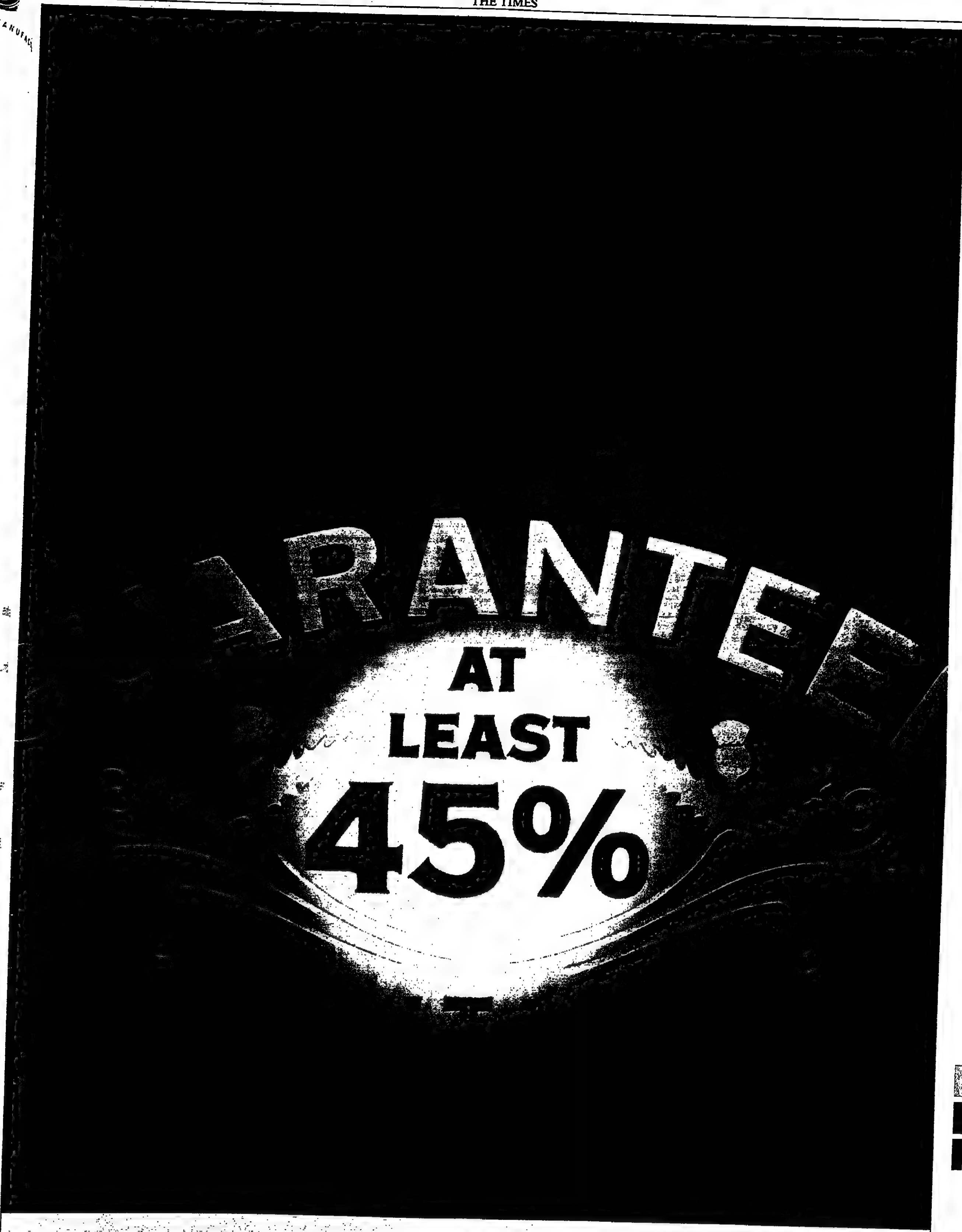
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Campaign cunning

The wiliness of the Campaign for Social Democracy, whose umbrella covers the ever-hopeful preservers of the SDP including Rosie Barnes and David Owen, knows no bounds. A new wheeze is to advise party members who do not want to renew their expiring membership in the next few months (for fear they will end up contributing to Liberal Party Mk2 coffers) to make a minimum payment now. The idea is then to send the balance of the subscription to guess where? Yes, the Campaign or Grassroots, its newsletter, which it claims has 5,000 readers. This will enable them to retain membership for voting purposes. Since the SDP has no fixed minimum fee one way has suggested to me that a 13p stamp is sent — to cover the cost of the final letter recommending merger.

### Hail, Hailsham

Lord Hailsham's account of his extraordinary behaviour at the Conservative conference in Blackpool 24 years ago is mistaken in one small fact. Amid a rash of speculation over the Tory leadership, Harold Macmillan's sudden admission to hospital, Hailsham announced to a noisy meeting that he would disclaim his viscountcy — a piece of gun-jumping many believe cost him the job. In his account of the events on Radio Four's *Law in Action*, Hailsham says that Macmillan, who had previously promised his support, "sent his two sons-in-law to tell me I must act at once". Son-in-law Julian Amery says he recalls the Blackpool meeting, but adds that the other envoy was not Macmillan's son-in-law. "It was his son, Maurice," he tells me.

### Frink tank

Kenneth Baker's love of poetry already raises the Education Secretary a notch above his more philistine government colleagues, but I learn he has a rival in the culture stakes: John Patten, the Home Office minister. Since they are entitled to borrow works of art from government stores (the Prime Minister goes in for busts of illustrious scientists in No 10) each has nabbed a piece of sculpture by Dame Elisabeth Frink to adorn his office. But if anyone else has ideas of following suit, forget it. They've got the only two pieces by her.

● A National Trust advertisement for a post which requires a candidate to be at least 5ft 3in tall is to ensure that they can stretch, lift, drive a large van and set up exhibitions, I'm told. A spokesman added that the matter had been discussed at great length with the two women currently in post.

### Poetry now

For a moment I thought William Waldegrave was lurching just a little too far to the left. The housing minister is down to sponsor a party on the Commons terrace next month to launch a poetry collection entitled *God Bless Karl Marx!* But I discover that the author, C.H. Sisson, who was born in the MP's Bristol constituency 73 years ago, is a poet whose work springs from an empathy with conservative values. Sisson, a former mandarin in the employment department until his retirement in 1975, once wrote: *Here lies a civil servant. He was civil to everyone and servant to the devil. Hardly surprising that the launch is on Guy Fawkes night.*

BARRY FANTONI



"Splendid. What'll we have to celebrate?"

### Das Capitol

After all the mishaps surrounding the American Democratic presidential candidates it scarcely comes as a surprise that a Russian politician is considered in the US to have more clout. A Gallup poll which pitted Mikhail Gorbachev against the leading contenders in a popularity contest showed the Soviet leader beat all except the Rev Jesse Jackson. Gorbachev was regarded favourably by 40 per cent while Jackson got 38. Gorbachev was ahead of Senator Paul Simon (39). Governor Michael Dukakis and Representative Richard Gephardt, who each got 37. In a larger survey last April Gorbachev got a favourable rating of 41 per cent — beating former President Richard Nixon by two points. As one newspaper commented: "Run, Gorb, run!"

PHS

As a constable in the 1950s, equipped with bicycle, torch and truncheon and charged with policing a scattering of Dartmoor villages and hamlets, crime occupied little of my time. Living next door to the headmaster of the village school had its advantages. He knew the youngsters with anti-social tendencies and a good deal about their parents, making it possible to nip trouble in the bud.

Most of my time was spent in giving help and reassurance to a scattered community vulnerable to the problems of isolation and the weather. I was a community policeman long before Chief Constable John Alderson reinvented that particular wheel.

More nostalgia, some will say, now that an escalation of social unrest and serious crime seems to demand a very different type of policing. I think not. For having progressed through each rank and every major specialism in five different forces, I find one fact remains as true today as it was 30 years ago. In urban and rural areas, north and south, deprived or not, dealing with reported crime takes up less than a quarter of police time.

Many take a simplistic view of policing, using crime figures as the yardstick for success. In a world of cost-effectiveness this is a convenient approach, for those figures are easily related to expenditure and provide a quick basis for comparison. It is all too easy to forget that the police service remains the only comprehensive, round-the-clock first response social service.

Comforting the close relatives of someone unexpectedly bereaved, and, where the doctor cannot issue a death certificate, exercising the skills of sensitive inquiry before the post-mortem and inquest, breaking the news to parents of a child killed in a road accident and following up inquiries against a background of numbered grief, restoring a lost child to a frantic parent after a major search; and giving schools advice on parking for the annual sports day. These are a few examples of daily policing tasks.

Compared with the private sector, the police are at a disadvantage when it comes to measuring their end product. The balance of profit and loss cannot easily be expressed when dealing with human problems. How do you measure, for example, those

# What kind of policeman do you want?

by Roger Birch

factors which contribute to public confidence in the police?

Further, in the past decade police work has undergone dramatic change as a result of a general social restlessness together with the threat of international terrorism. The policing of major events, including the public engagements of the Royal Family and VIPs, the boom in marathons, vintage car rallies, cycle racing, football matches, political processions and a multitude of demonstrations all consume huge quantities of police time and reduce the numbers available for routine patrol work.

Another recent phenomenon is the spread of violence and hooliganism from the cities to the provinces. Small towns and villages are not only despoiled by litter and graffiti but suffer outbreaks of violence and hooliganism. The great temptation is to centralise scattered resources and provide a stronger response but at the high price of lost community contact.

When chief officers plead for more manpower, the politicians quickly point out that since 1979 police strengths have increased by 11,500. However, at the time of the recruitment drive following the big increase in police pay of 1978 most forces were well below establishment. The extra manpower simply brought them up to the levels laid down for much quieter times. For example, in the period 1978-1986 Metropolitan Police numbers rose by 4,959, but their establishment was increased by only 926.

The costs of police wages and pensions are now very high, despite the recruitment of civilians at lower rates of pay for desk-bound jobs and despite tremendous efforts to improve



Daily policing: statistics cannot measure the significance of this efficiency. Without more manpower soon, chief constables will begin to abandon the fullness of traditional policing in the face of so many new demands. Before we accept the situation is inevitable, as some already suggest, I think there are a number of steps which might be taken.

The first is to share the problem with the public. They are best able to judge what they expect of their police and they have to foot the bill. Might it not be helpful for some independent but credible body such as the Police Foundation to attempt to put a value on the work of police in the community — a value which cannot easily be measured in terms of statistics or hard cash?

I would also like to see a fresh approach to the vexed question of manpower levels. Experience over the years demonstrates that no

universal formula using population ratios, crime rates and the like, provides a satisfactory answer. The cake cannot be shared out by simple division. Establishments need to be more carefully aligned to local need, for each area has its own special demands.

Perhaps the starting point should be the provision of sufficient numbers of police to guarantee, over and above all other duties, constant cover for at least 16 hours a day in main streets of towns and villages where the pubs, discos, takeaways and other gathering points are to be found and where so often minor incidents blow up into something more serious.

Is it not time also to provide a proper career structure for the increasing number of civilians employed by the police? As things are now, all police civilians outside London are in effect local authority employees with no significant career prospects unless they move to a department of the local authority. The police service cannot afford to be without the sort of professional expertise which civilians can now offer, particularly on technical matters, and it must be able to attract and retain its share of top quality staff.

Smoldering below the surface for some years now has been the problem of party politics in local police authorities. The so-called tripartite arrangement between the chief constable, local government and central government, so important to the continued stability of the service, might be improved by the "de-politicizing" of police authorities. This could be achieved by broadening their membership. Many of my colleagues find themselves at public meetings of police authorities, silent and frustrated as elected members indulge in party political bickering rather than tackling problems of law and order.

The reassuring and much loved Mr Plod has gone for ever and we are approaching a crossroads in the philosophy of policing. But the country is fortunate to have many dedicated policemen and women. The public must give a clear steer to those who represent them as to which route the service should follow.

The author is Chief Constable of Sussex Police and the new President of the Association of Chief Police Officers.

## Bernard Levin: the way we live now

# For a few medals more

In offering my view of the recent events in Fiji, I am embarrassed to admit that I was not at Sandhurst with Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka nor at Gray's Inn with Chief Justice Sir Timoci Quivanga. Clearly, it behoves me to be circumspect. Very well, circumspection it shall be; but it shall not be ambiguous circumspection. I therefore now state, with a conviction untouched by doubt, that if Colonel Rabuka succeeds in his aim of taking over Fiji, within three months he will have promoted himself general, and within six, field-marshal.

You think I jest? Go read some history, anthropology or psychology; even geography would do at a pinch. For there is no reason to suppose that Colonel Rabuka is any different from the thousands of greedy brutes who, over the centuries, have decided that they would like to sit and feast at power's table — an item of furniture with a unique property, in that it has room for only one chair, which chair invariably stands at the table's head.

The Bisto Kids sniffed their enticing aroma with a passionate yearning, but the scent of power in the nostrils of the strong and unscrupulous is far headier, and those whose noses twitch at that rich scent are far more repulsive than any gourmand tucking his napkin into his collar before falling upon the roast sucking-pig, and far more dangerous, too.

We need not go back far to bag a couple of score. Without consulting a single reference-book, and leaving out Hitler, Stalin and Mao as *hors concours*, I can offer from our own time Castro and Tito and Ceausescu, Strossner and Pinochet and Franco, Bokassa and Amin and Obote and Nkrumah and Machel and Doe and Sekou Touré and Gaddafi and Mobutu and indeed the rulers of practically every other state in Africa, and Kim Il Sung and the Ayatollahs and the Duvaliers and the Marcoses, and Peron and Pol Pot and Saddam Hussein and Assad, and — but the roll-call grows melancholy, and shows no sign of coming to a natural end.

You may have forgotten about the coup in Ghana which brought Master-Sergeant Doe (by all accounts a pretty thick one) to power. But anyone in Ghana who inspects Sarge's sleeve to see the insignia appropriate to his rank had better not smile when it cannot be found, because Sarge has gone up in the world and is now Commander-in-Chief, doubtless with a chest covered in medals cut out of a sardine-tin. For that matter, Bokassa appointed himself Emperor (it's a mercy he never appointed himself God), and has always believed that much of Africa's blightings derive from the frustration he felt at not being able to think of a military rank higher than field-marshal.

Not all of those who seize power and manage to hang on to their prize are murderous savages. Mobutu of Zaire, for instance, though his dictatorship is complete, spends much of his time in the comparatively harmless practice of transferring Zaire's national income to his Swiss bank accounts, and even the more brutal crimes of some of the others do not seem to be based on the paranoia inevitably attendant on an excess of power: Mr Mugabe, for instance, plainly murders the Matabele in thousands for reasons no more ideological than a desire to while away a dull afternoon in the rainy season. And some started out with genuinely good intentions: Marcos and Nkrumah for instance.

Yet much more often than not, those who seize power because they want it, and because they are strong and unscrupulous enough to take it, are pursued in every waking hour and most sleeping ones by the terrible question "Who shall overthrow the usurpers?" All tyrants, from the least wicked to the bloodiest, devote — have to devote — unimaginable quantities of time and energy to watching their underlings, appointing spies to watch them further, appointing more spies to watch the spies (and still more to watch *them*), lest their own example should be emulated by their nearest and dearest, one night when there is no moon.

And I am convinced that the fancy titles they give themselves are meant for assurance, a sergeant does not feel as secure as his stolen throne as a Commander-in-Chief, though he



He who believes Colonel Rabuka will be any different if he establishes control of Fiji is probably still in the habit of staying awake on Christmas Eve in hope of catching Father Christmas coming down the chimney

throne is the same and the bum on it likewise. And remember that the present regime in Zaire was instituted by plain Colonel Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Most of us do not want power of this kind, and the sensible ones among us are very glad indeed that they don't. But for some men, who probably have the wrong number of chromosomes anyway, it is the only thing they want, and they want it so badly that they will commit the most terrible crimes to get it. Yet looking through the immense list of tyrants, ancient and modern, the student will inevitably be struck by the extraordinary paucity of any goal or purpose on the part of the usurper. Hitler knew exactly what he wanted, which was to conquer the world and murder the Jews, and he had very considerable success in both ambitions, but in this he is exceptional: for most of the power-hungry the hunger is entirely self-contained.

Take the three most enduring personal dictatorships of modern times, those of Spain, Paraguay and Yugoslavia. Tito, as we learned on his death, had been for years looting his country for his own fortune; true, his vast riches were as nothing to the stuff Ceausescu and his relations have stolen in Romania, but

in any case it is clear that becoming rich was incidental in his determination to keep absolute power. But what he wanted to keep absolute power for never became clear. And what is true of Tito is true of Franco and of Strossner. For decades these three murderous thugs ruled — one of them still rules — millions of people, without showing any sign that their rule was intended to accomplish anything at all other than its continuance.

He who believes that Colonel Rabuka will be any different if he succeeds in establishing control over Fiji is probably still in the habit of staying awake on Christmas Eve in the hope of catching Father Christmas coming down the chimney. And he who, in addition, believes that the Colonel will long be content with that comparatively humble rank is also probably in the habit of looking under his pillow for the sixpence left by the tooth-fairy.

Blake knew:

The strongest poison ever known  
Came from Caesar's laurel crown

But some, it seems, are immune to the poison, indeed demand huge bowls of it at breakfast every day. To be sure, they can spin excuses: Rabuka at present is playing the race card — there are too many Fijians of Indian descent. But if no Indian had ever set foot in Fiji, he would be announcing that only he can avert the frightful threat to the country's stability, prosperity and freedom posed by the crippling lack of Indians in the Fijian archipelago.

From what is known of Rabuka so far, his personal rule would probably be quite mild (at any rate to begin with). In any case, there is nothing that we in this country can do about it, and both the government and the Queen have made fools of themselves. Still, I hope that the Colonel is defeated. If not, expect a new Fijian general very soon; and one, moreover, who is driven about in a very large car.

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T.E. Utley

# How the Tories do go on

Only one passage in Mrs Thatcher's Blackpool speech (the best conference oration, I think, that she has ever given) caused me a short pang of discomfort. She had dwelt justly and not vainly on the achievements of the government. She had said that they consisted in putting certain simple, central truths back in the heart of politics — the need for sound money, competition and the opportunity to make adequate profits. She had gloated, in a reasonably good-natured manner, over the discomfiture of Labour and the Alliance. Then came the contentious passage.

"Our third election victory," she declared, "was only a sousing post on a much longer journey, and I know with every fibre of my being that it would be fatal for us to stand just where we are now. What would be our slogan for the 1990s if we did that? Would 'consolidate' be the word that we stitch on our banners? Whose blood would run faster at the prospect of five years of consolidation?"

I had a minor objection of taste to these words. "Consolidation" was the concept with which John Biffen identified himself, and he has suffered enough injury to make it gratuitous to inflict insult as well. Nevertheless, politicians cannot be expected to display infinite charity towards each other, and the Prime Minister has put up with a lot from Mr Biffen. No: my main objection was of a more fundamental nature.

Mrs Thatcher has cast herself in the role of a crusader and also (though you may think it paradoxical) of a progressive. The dilemma of progressives is that, by the very nature of their conviction, they can find no resting place. One object achieved, they have to embrace another. Great benefit sometimes arises from the display of this kind of energy in politics, but it is always an exhausting experience for the governed. After a spell of dramatic effort and high tragedy, they begin to pine for a spot of peace and even a touch of drawing-room comedy. One pines for precisely those things at the end of a Tory Party conference.

Indeed, a mildly disrespectful idea occurred to me as I listened. If Mrs Thatcher's Utopia were ever to be achieved, how much would she enjoy it? Her aim is a perfectly self-regulating economy in which there is no further need for political intervention save of the most automatic kind. She wants a society governed by regular and general laws, within the framework of which individuals are free to pursue their own ends. It is, in principle, an excellent objective, but where

would it leave the likes of the Prime Minister — politicians with a passionate sense of political mission and an obsessive desire to move forwards? They would be obliged to think up some other sort of Utopia.

No sooner had this thought occurred to me, however, than I became conscious of intense injustice. Had Mrs Thatcher declared that she would stay put, rest on her laurels and the like, would I not have been the first to complain? She is right to believe that the most difficult tasks still wait to be accomplished, or even embarked on. The welfare state has to be reformed, not only to give those who want it the opportunity of choice but also to ensure that its benefits are not indiscriminately distributed to those who need them and those who do not.

Some stages in this operation are likely to prove painful and electorally unpopular. Indeed, considering the conference as a whole, my main anxiety was that Mrs Thatcher's colleagues in the Cabinet have still not got fully to grips with these formidable tasks. Mr John Moore, on the health service, for instance, seemed to be rather less of a radical than he was a few days ago. I find few discerning people who are convinced that the "opting out" principle in relation to education and housing will really achieve very much. Measures which, in the prevailing parlance, are regarded as "even more radical" may well be needed.

Nevertheless, such measures (I have in mind, for example, direct charges for health care with, of course, generous provision for the needy) are more likely to be acceptable if they are defended on the ground of sheer necessity rather than presented as moral and doctrinal imperatives.

What then is needed? Above all, the indomitable spirit and energy of the Prime Minister; but should not this be tempered from time to time by some modest concessions to those of us — to be found in all ages and classes — who have a taste for understatement, stability and as quiet a life as we can get?

As I left the Winter Gardens, for a brief respite, on Thursday morning, a great gale was blowing, and I was struck on the head by a metal object, necessitating a short visit to an admirably conducted NHS hospital. The folklore says that my assailant was the C in Conservative that appeared on the legend adorning the Winter Gardens porch. If so, the conference must have ended as the *Observation Conference*. Could there be some sort of moral in this? I do not want to go "on" for ever, particularly if I am to be hit on the head at every "staging post".

however . . . Philip Howard

# Myths on an heroic scale

This is the year to visit blessed Monmouth again, to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the birth of our national hero, Henry V: "O God of battles, steel my soldiers' hearts", "Tomorrow is Saint Crispian", and all that. The trouble is that the heroism is myth founded on Laurence Olivier's film. On the drenching night before Agincourt, Henry ordered his terrified soldiers to keep quiet. If a gentleman made a noise, he was to forfeit his horse and armour; other ranks lost an ear each. A little touch of Harry in the night was sharper than Shakespeare made it out.

The latest biography demonstrates that Henry was a merciless and incompetent butcher who drowned prisoners in batches and buried them alive or kept them in cages until they rotted. It compares his brutality to that of the Nazis, and argues that it is still responsible for the mutual dislike of the French and the English.

Heroes have not just feet of clay. Since they are human, the mud extends far above their socks, and sometimes up to the partings of their hair. Drake did not beat the Armada heroically single-handed. He was a freebooting coward, and he wasn't even playing bowls in Plymouth Hoe. The story of Raleigh throwing his plush cloak over a puddle for Elizabeth to keep her feet dry is most unlikely to be true, being found only in dear, daft old Thomas Fuller, the original worthy-worshipper.

The message that Nelson actually wanted to send to amuse the fleet before Trafalgar was: "Nelson confides that every man will do his duty." But an officer suggested "England" would be even more patriotic than "Nelson", and the signals officer pointed out that he could send "expects" by one flag, whereas "confides" would have to be spelt out letter by letter.

Lindbergh was not the first to fly the Atlantic. He was beaten to it by eight years by Alcock and Brown, and also by Lieutenant-Commander A.C. Read and his US Navy crew. George Washington never cut down that cherry tree, and then confessed: "Father, I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet." Mark Twain put words in his mouth. The story was introduced by "Parson" Weems in the fifth edition of his *Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington*, attributed, unconvincedly, to "an excellent lady", and in it little George does not chop the cherry down but merely scars its bark. William Tell merely

the apple's eye is a myth going back at least as far as 11th-century Norway, with variations found in Iceland, Denmark, and Persia.

Marie Antoinette never said: "Let them eat cake." It was an old folk quotation. If anybody said anything like it on a famous occasion, it was Marie-Thérèse, Queen of Louis XIV, and she said: "Que ne mangent-ils de la croûte de pain?" But I doubt it.

Propaganda and myth blot out the truth in the other directions also, creating villains and monsters in order to gratify our taste for celebrities, and to support the PR of the ruling regime. Romanticism believes that Richard III was really a gentle hero. But he lost, and was a typecast as a crouching villain for all eternity by Shakespeare and Laurence Olivier, at it again, more potent myth-makers than our own dear Corsican brothers. Nero and Henry VIII started as golden boys, though they became difficult after the male menopause. Nero was notoriously squeamish, and would not countenance death as a spectacle in his arena. He cannot have fiddled while Rome burned, since the first medieval fiddles were not invented until at least a thousand years later. I don't believe he even sang and played the lyre; but the legend makes better cinema.

We need our black and white and colourful heroes, because they are more vivid than the grey and middling stuff of history and human nature. I should like to hear Xanthippe's version of the great and good and wise Socrates. No man is a hero to his wife; and vice versa. What has changed in our generation is that the shelf-life of heroes has become much shorter. A generation ago, when the world was smaller and communications were slower, it took a long life of endeavour for somebody to be recognized as a Grand Old Man, and even then his intimates found the idea absurd. Today we need a constant stream of instant heroes to gratify the public appetite for celebrity. Then, having created our superhuman superstars, the rascally image-makers set out to destroy the monsters they have invented.

It is not a lot of fun being a hero. Nevertheless, I have a soft spot for them. They make history more interesting, if less truthful, and I should like to make a pilgrimage to Monmouth across the Wye or up the fragrant vale of Usk to salute Henry V, as I see him through the distorting lens of Shakespeare and Olivier.

ALAND

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## TAX AND A MARRIED WOMAN

At the time of his 1986 Budget, Mr Nigel Lawson published a Green Paper making detailed proposals for the long overdue reform of the taxation of married women. It was an excellent document, building on discussion of an earlier paper put out during Sir Geoffrey Howe's Chancellorship. Nothing has been done about it.

In Blackpool last Thursday, Mr Lawson was surprised to find several contributions to the Conservative conference economic debate focusing on the need for reform. One delegate pointed out the irony that even Mrs Thatcher might have to have her income tax dealt with by her husband. The Chancellor hastily responded that this situation was evidently unacceptable and that something must be done.

Despite this assurance, Mr Lawson has, in practice, made an ignominious retreat. As he confirmed later, the Green Paper proposals have been abandoned. Any reform will be some "half-way house" compromise.

This is a pity. The case for reform is overwhelming. At present, income tax law is still based on a principle codified in 1806, and now enshrined in the 1970 Income and Corporation Taxes Act, that when a married couple are living together, the wife's income "be deemed for income tax purposes to be his income and not to be her income".

The law allows some relief from this rigour. A wife's earnings carry their own basic allowance. For privacy's sake, a wife can opt for separate assessment from her husband on her own tax return, but the Inland Revenue simply adds them together and apportions the tax roughly between them.

The couple can even elect for the wife's earnings to be taxed separately. But, in this case, the husband loses his married man's allowance, about 1.5 times the single allowance. So the couple has the equivalent of only 2 single allowances instead of 2.5. All but a tiny minority of mutually high-earning couples would pay more tax.

Of even greater importance, there are tax penalties to marriage. A wife's unearned income is always treated as her husband's. Unmarried couples buying a house together can have two sets of mortgage interest relief, but married couples only a single mortgage interest relief.

There are penalties too for a wife who chooses to work at bringing up a family at home. A couple where only the wife is in paid employment receives 2.5 allowances, while a husband has only the married man's allowance if his wife is not working.

## CHOOSING A CHAIRMAN

The Prime Minister ought, perhaps, to be pleased that the biggest battle of the Blackpool conference was fought on the question of who should be the next chairman of the Party. Farewell the quarrelling dogmatists of yesterday. Enter a set of hypothetical arguments about the influence of a life peer on a leadership vote by several hundred Conservative MPs in some five years time. When it is worries about the power of Lord Young which rend the Tory hierarchy — and not poll tax or spending priorities — all may be thought to be right with the Party.

Mrs Thatcher should certainly allow herself to see the current row in that light. It also gives her a reminder (if one were needed) of the weakness of the Tory old guard in providing coherent opposition. For the arguments against Lord Young's succession — all expressed more or less overtly last week — are of a nature which should fool no one.

First: that there would be some impropriety in the Secretary of State for Industry being in charge of a party machine which was in receipt of industrial donations. This would apply to every minister whose decisions had a possible impact upon donors to the Party, that is, to almost all of them. It also ignores the fact that Conservative Party funds from industry are raised by the Party treasurer, a personal appointment of the Prime Minister, who acts in practice very much in her name.

Second: that two jobs are too much for one

The Green Paper proposals swept away all this nonsense, save the unresolved question of mortgage relief. There would be separate taxation of all income. Husband and wife would each have a separate single allowance. But either could choose to transfer the allowance to the other if he or she were not working. The married man's allowance would disappear. But single allowances would be raised to ensure no one paid more tax.

Fully transferable allowances would achieve full equality and at the same time stop discrimination against the housewife — or the househusband. There would be a social benefit too. The fall in a couple's after tax income if either loses a job or the wife gives up work to bear children would be cushioned. And there would be a welfare benefit, raising the level before poor one-earner families paid tax.

The proposals attracted widespread majority support. Ironically, they appear to have been stymied by a combination of fierce opposition from extreme feminists and lack of enthusiasm from Mrs Thatcher.

The Prime Minister may have worried about raising income allowances, which could have pre-empted cuts in the basic rate of tax, though both are attainable over time. The outright opponents claimed that transferable allowances would reduce the current tax incentive for a wife to return to work after child-rearing, since the husband could use both allowances anyway.

These opponents wanted mandatory separate taxation, with the loss of the married man's tax allowance being compensated by much increased child benefit payable to the wife. Hefty increases in both public spending and income tax were clearly not acceptable.

If Mr Lawson is to offer more than cosmetic changes, the likely compromise would involve separate taxation with partly transferable allowances. This would meet the supposed incentive argument (though more married women work in Denmark, which has fully transferable allowances, than in any other EEC country). It would also cost less than the Green Paper proposals, because it would do nothing to end discrimination against families where one partner works at child-rearing. It would dilute any social or welfare gain from reform.

Half-hearted reform would be better than none, but would still leave Britain with a tax regime inferior to most other European countries. The Green Paper proposals combine the best of European practice — even Denmark has joint taxation of investment income — and would make Britain the champion of the married woman. Mrs Thatcher must see all the benefits of that.

man. It is understandable that the Tory old-timers should use this argument, having themselves only the most mystical idea of modern management. It is less understandable that anyone should take it seriously.

What it really means, of course, is that these two jobs give too much power to this one man, power which might be used, for example, to block the candidature of Mr Kenneth Baker for the eventual leadership and advance the case of whosoever — Moore, Major or man unknown — might appeal to Lord Young.

Third: that the Conservative campaign was so successful that no thorough management reorganization is necessary. This argument comes, not surprisingly, from supporters of Mr Norman Tebbit, though it can also be heard in the mouths of those who at the beginning of June were the biggest critics of the Tory election effort. It is unlikely to deceive the Prime Minister who saw better than anyone the dangers — actual and potential — of having a bruised rival at the head of her battle to be returned to Downing Street.

Mrs Thatcher should have a Party chairman in whom she can trust when the going gets rough (as it likely will) and on whom she can rely to run an efficient, cost-effective organization in the meantime. She should not be distracted by clubland games to pick her successor. She leads 374 Members of Parliament, some of whom will be around to claim the final say about that.

## SMALL CHANGE IN POLAND

Since Mikhail Gorbachev stole some of the ideas of the banned Polish union Solidarity, Warsaw has been in confusion. General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, stamped on Solidarity in 1981 in order to control the pace of change, rebuild the Communist Party and keep Moscow happy. But reform from the top has been a grudging affair in Poland and has barely gone beyond a partial economic decentralization, a much advertised tolerance for the political opposition and some small, though valuable, concessions to the Catholic Church.

The most radical of the Communist reformers, marching behind Mr Gorbachev's perestroika banners, have now come up with a programme, the "second stage of reform", which looks beguiling. The Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party last week looked at and approved a plan that would create a second chamber of parliament, chosen in multiple candidate elections; the abolition of laws restricting opposition activity; and the acceptance of new associations independent of Communist Party control.

The economic changes, proposed by the Government at the weekend in a parliamentary session, include the relaxing of control on private businesses, a bond market and an end to the state monopoly on banking. Some 16 economic ministries and commissions will also be merged.

Well, Western democracies have had their own experiences with mega-ministries, sacking a few ministers, does little for economic efficiency. The proposed second chamber could give a platform to worker councils. But multiple candidate elections for the Polish

Parliament, the Sejm, did not add up to much when they were first held. The leadership was too nervous of a serious challenge to the Communist Party.

History too does not give much hope for aspiring private entrepreneurs: the authorities have alternately persecuted and praised the small private sector. Nowadays no boutique owner, no private farmer, no independent salesman, feels entirely safe in Poland: taxes can squeeze them out of business tomorrow.

So far the only certainty is that prices will increase. The Polish government has promised to stage a referendum to find out how the people would like to take their punishment.

Two fundamental problems stick out. The first is that there is confidence in state institutions in Poland. Parliament will never become a genuine channel of frustration. Too many past parliaments have been manipulated by the leaders of the day.

Second, those charged with implementing the latest grandiose plans are those who have most to lose. Politicians associated with heavy industry will resist competition from the private sector, industrialists dependent on unquestioning credit from the local bank will resist banking reform.

There are ways to counter this resistance. Warsaw could restore genuinely independent trade unions and thus concede that the Communist Party is no longer the sole authoritative voice of the workers. More glasnost could be used to embarrass and outmanoeuvre the stick-in-the-mud apparatchiks. The present batch of reforms do not envisage either possibility.

## Irony of a state curb on science

From Professor J. M. Pratt  
Sir, Your editorial on Gorbachev's reforms (October 5) included two generalisations about officials and planners which find striking echoes in the current debate about research funding in the universities.

You pointed out, firstly, that it is easy for Soviet officials "to define grand goals and simply direct the money to them", but much more difficult "to plan the vast, constantly-changing activities of the bourgeois order which lies between the space stations and the bread shop".

A recent publication of the US National Research Council (*Opportunities in Chemistry*, ed. Pimental, 1985) stressed that we are in an era in which directors of US federal science-funding agencies will candidly admit that they believe it is easier to argue for an enormous increment in funding to sponsor a large machine or a massive project while our Advisory Board for the Research Councils (ABRC) quite openly proposes (4.4 Strategy for the Science Base, 1987) that a large part of Council's support for university research should eventually be channelled through these (interdisciplinary research) centres which would have a positively managed coherent programme of work.

East or West, planners and committees have a predilection for big, centrally-managed projects.

You noted, secondly, that "wealth for the masses... has historically only been achieved anywhere by the bourgeois order" because such wealth can come into being only through the energies of individual citizens rather than through officials and planners.

## Television prospects

From Mr Fred Keeling  
Sir, Michael Grade's article (September 24) was misleading in suggesting that the doubling of exports of television programmes in the last five years is a significant achievement. Because broadcasters in many other countries have liberalised their television markets, the demand, and therefore the value of the market for programmes has increased even more dramatically. The export performance of Australian television programmes has quintupled over the same period.

The attempt to switch *Dallas* from the BBC to ITV clearly demonstrated that there is a controlled market for imported programmes which, if removed, would substantially increase the price payable for such programmes, thereby encouraging import substitution.

In the cinema industry and in publishing it is quite normal to offer a copyright owner either a fixed fee or a share of the financial

success. No such options are on offer from British broadcasters. Independent producers of quality programming are offered a low, flat fee rather than a share of the advertising revenue.

Insult is added to injury when a commercial broadcaster receives financial assistance from the Government in the form of a reduced levy contribution in recognition of export performance.

Remedying this recipe for mediocrity should be achieved by the creation of an additional commercial channel and a more open market. If, however, a fifth channel, as supported by Mr John Chittock (September 30), is not technically possible, consideration ought to be given to merging Channel 4 and BBC2 and allowing producers to share in the success of their programmes as a condition of franchise.

Yours sincerely,  
J. M. PRATT,  
University of Surrey,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Guildford, Surrey,  
October 7.

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Yours sincerely,  
FRED KEELING,  
Flat K, 13-15 Frogmal, NW3,  
October 13.

## More open House

From the Managing Director of Yorkshire Television  
Sir, During the last few weeks we have been able to watch the debates at the party conferences, either live on BBC Television, or in edited form on Channel 4. The presence of the cameras was accepted as quite normal: there were no hysterics, no exhibitionism.

When the House of Commons returns (October 21) cameras will be banned once again. This is now the only major democracy which stops the electorate from seeing its elected representatives at work. Our view of the political debate

## 'Pay as you learn'

From the Leader of Hereford and Worcester County Council  
Sir, Hereford and Worcester did not stop providing instrumental music tuition following the High Court case in 1981, as stated in your leading article of October 3. The council merely stopped levying the extremely reasonable fee, £10 per term, for individual instrumental tuition.

At no time has this county council curtailed the provision which it makes for music in its schools as a result of the High Court judgement. However, I welcome the decision of the secretary of state to move to clarify the anomaly which High Court judgments (binding on all parties) and Ombudsmen's "options" (with-out any such obligation) have

## Coup in Fiji

From Mr Andrew Crocker  
Sir, Is there not a hint of disingenuousness, however well intentioned, about Mr Brian James's observations on the coup in Fiji, and also about your own editorial on September 26?

All the points made have some validity but, I would suggest, are overridden by the supreme consideration of land ownership. This point was considered long ago by the British during their period of tutelage when, through various statutes, they set up the native villages trusts. Essentially,

## Strategy of the left

From Mr David A. Lister  
Sir, In your first leader of October 2 you refer to the "ignorance of strategy, the illiteracy of military tactics that has been so deeply inculcated in the (Labour) Party at every level".

The second sentence of the Bishop of London's letter on Saturday should have read:  
He [the Archbishop of York] then argues that, because "belief in moral absolutes does not necessarily lead to clear and unequivocal answers", certainty must not be sought.

the idea was to protect ethnic Fijian title from the predations of whites initially, and subsequently from transfers to Indians. The compromise was that Indians should be able to lease land.

It was the open avowal, ignored by Mr James, of Indian politics that this would be changed if they came to power which brought such a strong reaction. Indians would be enabled to outbuy ethnic Fijians or have their leases rendered irrevocable.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW CROCKER,  
Wasp Cottage, Folly Road,  
Kingsbury Episcopi, Somerset.

This is cause for anxiety, but of much greater moment is the possibility that some of those who support the defence policy of the far left are in no way concerned with the defence of our country and the maintenance of our parliamentary democracy; and these people may have a very clear understanding of strategy and a very precise knowledge of military tactics.

Yours etc,  
DAVID LATTER,  
Gold Hill House,  
Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

## Downs and ups in trade unionism

From the General Secretary of the Banking, Insurance & Finance Union

Sir, There has recently been much public debate about the role of trade unions, both today and in the future. As usual, we have been the recipients of much gratuitous advice, both interested and disinterested, from those who are supporters of trade unionism and those who are inimical to our interests. There are certain things, however, that perhaps now should be put clearly on the record.

First, trade unionism is alive and well in the UK. The fact that overall membership of TUC unions has declined in the last seven years is mainly the result of the change in the structure of the workforce — together with the savage effects of unemployment.

Second, in areas where the workforce is not declining — such as the financial sector — then our membership has continued to increase year after year.

Third, many of the ideas now being mooted about unions offering professional services to members are in fact old hat: many unions have been offering a whole range of services to members for many years. Obviously, information technology allows for these services to be marketed in a more efficient way. However, the concept of the provision of such services is not new.

Fourth, the old axiom that

members will join a union when it is to their benefit to do so is as true today as it was yesterday. For example, we have experienced a summer of discontent in several financial institutions this year over pay bargaining. We are at the moment engaged in a fairly acrimonious battle with Midland Bank over their confrontational and unduly aggressive stance to industrial relations. During this period, however, our membership has increased at a faster rate than before and clearly in the rapidly-changing financial environment the attraction of effective trade unionism is increasingly greater.

Fifth, it is worth pointing out the development of trade unions today is in spite of considerable legal intervention within our affairs, which is in marked contrast to the absence of legal intervention in many other aspects of modern economic life. However, to be fair, we cannot accuse our critics and the supporters of legal intervention of being consistent.

It is a truism that trade unions are essential to the functioning of any modern democratic society: it also happens to be true.

Yours faithfully,  
LEIF MILLS, General Secretary,  
Banking, Insurance & Finance Union,  
Sheffield House, 1b Amity Grove,  
Ratnes Park, SW20,  
October 7.

## Civil Service pay

From Mr D. Cleaton  
Sir, The recent letter (September 29) from the Head of Information at the Cabinet Office extolling the virtues of life and pay in the Civil Service leaves many of us wondering where he gets his "information" from.

For the past seven years we have been subjected to cruel persecution and reduced pay and pensions, the worst seven years in all of my own 38 years' service. Now the Government is almost secretly increasing pay in difficult areas of the service, with staged payments and "special pay additions" (SPAs) etc.

It has to do this to avoid further staff losses, especially in areas of high costs and high technology. In the Treasury, DTI, MoD, PSA (Property Services Agency) and GCHQ, for example, it has employed many "consultants" at four to five times the normal Civil Service salaries to carry out the same duties. This is because of staff losses to the private sector and the inability to recruit others at present levels of pay, especially in London.

For those nearing retirement age reduced pension also means a reduced pension for the rest of their days. Many of those affected are also ex-Servicemen with good war records. A fine way to reward Crown service?

Mr Wright should get his "information" sorted out, and then he will find very few Civil Servants on his wavelength. Your previous article on the state of the Civil Service (Spectrum, September 25) was correct, and very timely. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,  
D. CLEATON (Secretary,  
H. M. Treasury Branch,  
The Institution of Professional Civil Servants),  
CCTA/HM Treasury,  
Riverbank House,  
157 Millbank, SW1,  
October 6.

## Quis custodiet?

From Mr M. H. Penny  
Sir, Among the interesting suggestions by Lord Devlin (article, October 7) is that of a new role for the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. This office was established by the Lord Keeper Act 1562 (5 Eliz. 1 c18). However, there is a slight legislative difficulty. The Act was repealed by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act, 1969, section 1 and part 1 of the schedule to the same.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL PENNY (Associate  
Editor, *Law & Justice*),  
35 Ashley Road,  
Hampton, Middlesex,  
October 8.

## Breathing space

From Mr W. L. Critchley  
Sir, Do assure Mrs Barnett (October 5) that help is available if she does not want to receive advertising by post from companies of which she is not a customer.

The Mailing Preference Service provides, at no cost to the public, such a facility for personally-addressed mail and it covers more than three quarters of such advertising.

Yours faithfully,  
W. L. CRITCHLEY,  
Mailing Preference Service,  
Freepost 22,  
London W1E 7EZ,  
October 5.

## Sign posts

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham  
Sir, The habit of journalists in giving almost every place-name an adjective (letter, October 8) became established, I think, during the crisis in the Belgian Congo — "the mineral-rich breakaway province of Katanga" etc.

As school geography lessons seem no longer to include the learning of capital cities and their countries, perhaps we should be grateful to the press for keeping up our education.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MAXTONE  
GRAHAM,  
6 Most Sole, Sandwich, Kent,  
October 8.

## ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 12 1899

The Mr Arrol mentioned in this report was to become Sir William Arrol (1859-1913). He built the second Forth bridge and constructed the steelwork for Tower Bridge, London. The Forth railway bridge was opened in 1890.

## THE FORTH BRIDGE

THE connecting girder bridge between the south and the centre cantilever of the Forth bridge was completed yesterday. The actual junction has been delayed for several days by the cold and stormy weather which had to be placed in position were each 10ft, long and six in. and two of these had to be fixed on each side of the lower booms of the girder and three in the middle. It is a striking proof of the wonderful accuracy with which the design of the vast structure has been worked out that the two great arms, which started from bases nearly 1,800ft apart, met in the middle in the same line and on the same level. More extraordinary still, the bolt-holes in the girders and the corresponding bolt-holes in the connecting plates were almost exactly coincident, and the slight amount of deviation that occurred was due entirely to the irregular expansion and contraction of the metal. It was found yesterday that the corresponding holes on the west side of the bridge were only half an inch apart, while those on the east side were an inch apart, and the difference was explained by the fact that the temperature of the side on which the sun played was nearly two degrees higher than on the other. As the day advanced the expansion on the west side continued, but it was thought advisable to aid it with the pressure of a couple of hydraulic jacks, which put on the booms a strain of 150 tons. When the junction had been effected Mr Arrol himself drove home the first bolt. The east side presented greater difficulty, owing to the lower temperature. When the west side had been joined up, the relative holes on the east side were still an inch apart. Here again the hydraulic jacks were brought into play, but when a pressure of 150 tons had been expended, the holes were still one-eighth of an inch apart. The order was then given to warm the bed-plate, and the trough of the girder was filled with "waste" over which naphtha was poured and the whole ignited. Gradually the steel expanded, and when the bolt-holes showed a clean passage the bolts were quickly driven home. The top booms have yet to be joined, but that does not present any difficulty. The bridge is now continuous from the bank at South Queensferry to the north end of the inchgarvie cantilever, and rapid progress is being made with the laying down of the actual roadway. The connecting girder bridge on the north side is making rapid progress. It is expected that before Wednesday next the gap will have been reduced to 60ft. It may be mentioned that each of these girder bridges contains 800 tons of steel. When completed they will rest freely on the ends of the cantilevers, so as to give play to the expansion and contraction of the metal. The number of workmen employed on the bridge has now been reduced from 4,500 to 1,700. It is stated that M. Eiffel is to visit the bridge next week, in company with a party of 200 French engineers.











## THE ARTS

## Perfect subtlety

It was a splendid beginning: the train travelling through the green valleys of the Balkans, the jackboots in the corridor, the frightened elderly Jew, the English bride who sees eyes staring at her from the darkened fields. "Are they sheep?" she wonders. "Could be wolves," says her husband. We were only two minutes into *Fortunes of War* (BBC1), the seven-part series drawn from Olivia Manning's novels, but already a compelling idea had taken root, the sense of a world hurtling towards catastrophe and of the innocents trapped in its path.

It may be too early to be sure, but Alan Plater's screenplay seems to be a marvel of

## TELEVISION

subtle concision. And James Cellan Jones's beautifully paced direction, stunningly backed by Tim Harvey's set designs — especially the Byzantine plink of a Bucharest night-club — has given this ambitious series a prize-winning sheen. It could be the BBC's delayed riposte to Granada's *Jewel in the Crown*.

The casting is close to perfection. Emma Thompson, last seen as an outrageous Glaswegian in *Tutti Frutti*, plays Harriet Pringle (Manning's literary persona), the English bride of a British Council lecturer, as a fascinating mixture of the vulnerable and the steely. Her husband may walk all over her but this, one senses, is a doorman with spikes. As her husband Guy, the sort of man who loves indiscriminately, causes above people and mistresses more than wives, Kenneth Branagh is a startling reproduction of Manning's own husband. "One learns to live with contradictions," says Guy to Harriet, talking both about politics and about himself.

There are finely detailed supporting performances from Ronald Pickup as the limply decadent Prince Yakimov, who is press-ganged into becoming a foreign correspondent, and James Villiers as an English academic suffering from terminal cynicism. It is he who sums up the Foreign Office view of Nazi Germany in 1939: "Started out all right — overdid it somehow".

It was not the only remarkable quote of the weekend. On *The Dame Edna Experience* (ITV) Charlton Heston, bemused to discover he had been interviewed by a transvestite Australian, summed up the experience with a word from Dame Edna's own lexicon: "Spooky", he said.

Michael Dean

## Universal Englishman

Thanks to the huge exhibition of the British Council *Henry Moore in India* season, New Delhi is taking enthusiastically to the great sculptor, as John Russell Taylor reports

were seldom conceived by Moore specifically on that scale anyway, but manages to accommodate more than 100 sculptures, from the tiny to the large, as well as a similar number of works on paper.

"Henry Moore is as well-known in India," a local cultural commentator said to me, "as Thomas Hardy or George Eliot." An interesting choice, for it indicates that one of Moore's qualities widely recognized and appreciated here is his extreme Englishness. Of course there is a lot of emphasis on his universality, but it seems to be understood that he achieved universality only through being, in a sense, intensely local. How would sculptures which were superbly, inevitably at home in the Yorkshire Sculpture Park's green acres look in the very different context of a Delhi already parched by drought after the failure of the monsoon to appear this year?

The answer is that they look extremely well, and seem amazingly at home. The larger works —

about a dozen of them — are finely sited (and beautifully lit) in the grounds of the gallery, which began life as the winter palace of the Maharajah of Jaipur. Inside, the network of large and small rooms, linked by yards of broad corridor, makes an unexpectedly congenial setting, combining grandeur with intimacy in a way which would surely have enjoyed Moore's approval.

It is frequently said here that Moore's obsession with the mother-and-child theme makes him particularly relevant to Indian taste (an observation which is safe if not very illuminating), and sure enough many variations on the theme appear in the show, including, of course, the famous "rediscovered" stone carving originally acquired by the Maharajah of Amudh in 1938. This is only one of an impressive display, a whole room in fact, of those early stone carvings by Moore which are coming more and more to look like his finest achievement.

It is in this area too that one can observe most clearly non-European influence on Moore's work. Though this includes unmistakable references to pre-Columbian American art and, a little more equivocally, point to Moore's early interest in African art, there seems to be no indication that he knew much about, or was ever influenced by, Indian sculpture. This is curious, in a way, for the show has uncannily illustrated the programme for the first production of a lush, sub-Flecker drama, *Nargana and Bharyana*, written in its texts by one Harry Spencer Moore, so an interest in other things Indian was by no means totally absent from his early life. But never mind.

The Indians seem entirely delighted with this show, its Englishness and its universality. And they have certainly been very well served by the selectors and designers. Indeed, some of the usually outdoor works, like the great *Looking Piece* (here perfectly placed under a miniature dome) and the *King and Queen*, which have come in out of the midday sun, have seldom looked better.

Though Moore always insisted that sculpture was for him essentially an outdoor form, this show teaches us that it is not necessarily so, and many places besides India can benefit from this perception.



Non-European influences — perhaps Aztec? — in *Half Figure* (1929)

## A night for nostalgia

## ROCK

Bob Dylan  
NEC, Birmingham

Despite his paramount influence on the course and development of rock, Bob Dylan's catalogue of past triumphs has become little more than a source of nostalgia for an ageing legion of the faithful. His recent musical output has been, at best, business as usual, but such is the mythology surrounding Dylan that the 46-year-old, who has not had a single new British chart since 1978, is not allowed to become an ordinary performer, let alone a human being.

"It's a trap," says Dylan as the faded celebrity Billy Parker in *Hearts of Fire*, referring to the process of rock 'n' roll stardom. "The better you are, the bigger the trap." Dylan's response to an artistic situation increasingly circumscribed by the passing of such an outstanding prime has been to hire, since *Form and Void* in 1985, the best arena bar-band available, and resolutely to keep working, at least to his own and his fans' satisfaction.



Dylan in his mini-dreadlocks

peared and commenced a perfunctory 80-minute performance, during which he spoke not one word of greeting or otherwise. Sporting a rather odd, mini-dreadlocked hair arrangement, the usual spidre of eyeliner and an approximate shave, he bashed into "Times They Are A-Changin'" and "Like a Rolling Stone" and "Magpie Farm", singing with his familiar oblique emphasis, as if heading an internal rhythmic structure slightly out of sync with the progress of the songs themselves.

Incredibly, after 25 years as a professional musician, his harmonica-playing remained unimproved on "I Want You" and "Knockin' on Heaven's Door", although the crowing cadences of his voice were strong and assured on the closing sequence of "Deadman", "In the Garden" and a duet with McGuinn of "Chimes of Freedom". It was a modest production, both technically and emotionally, and, despite his enduring charisma, Dylan lacked the passion and, one suspects, even the will to do much more than rattle the bars of his exquisitely gilded cage.

David Sinclair

## CONCERTS

Philharmonia/  
Norrington  
Festival Hall

It is ironic, although perhaps not surprising, that the "orchestra of Klempner and Karajan" should give its most interesting Beethoven performances in a long time while under the direction of Roger Norrington. For Norrington stands for very different musical values: in his interpretation the inherent drama of Beethoven's symphonies is foregrounded, and the music is played with a sense of urgency and passion. The orchestra, which played like demons, indeed, the only alarming feature was Norrington's increasingly distracting conducting style. I cannot recall him being this athletic when he used to conduct Schütz.

Salvatore Accardo's playing in the *Violin Concerto* seemed redolent of a different age, which is not to belittle his sly tone, the seasoned variety of his articulation or the mood of cultured, unforced gentleness which he instills into nearly everything he plays. Whereas Norrington's symphony challenged conventions, Accardo's concerto lived elegantly and fruitfully within them.

Richard Morrison

OAE/Mackerras  
Elizabeth Hall

Forays into 19th-century repertoire by period instruments are now frequent events. However, with its "Early Romantics" weekend the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, under Sir Charles Mackerras's direction, broke new ground. On Friday they gave the first period-instrument performance of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony. On Saturday they tackled the Everest of early Romanticism, Schubert's Ninth.

As "authenticity" makes ever deeper inroads into the Romantics, the stakes (as well as the instrumental pitch) get higher. Period instruments have won themselves the Baroque repertoire not by force of scholarly argument but because the general musical public has come to prefer their sound. The same process may happen to 19th-century music, but the battle to convince must be fought on terrain which makes for greater technical demands.

The evidence here was not wholly encouraging. In Schubert's *Rosamunde* incidental music a flute came badly unstuck; in the Mendelssohn's third movement the horns had mixed fortunes with their

stoppings. The violins, using little vibrato (but, curiously, totally avoiding the portamenti with which early 19th-century orchestral performances were apparently riddled), occasionally strayed in intonation when executing the high lines of *Rosamunde*. And in the Mendelssohn first movement (which, admittedly, Mackerras busied through like a man late for lunch) too much essential triplet articulation seemed to be coming from the first desk only.

Picking up on minor technical flaws may sound churlish but, when there are at least six orchestras in London that could give a non-perfect performance of this symphony as a matter of routine, one feels slightly concerned for the prospects of a seventh that cannot. What the OAE can build on is an exhilarating spirit and an exemplary response to its chosen conductors, which Mackerras exploited with some vivacious dynamic effects.

Compared with the purring suavity of its modern cousin, the early 19th-century clarinet is rather a wildcat, not easily tamed. But in Weber's *Second Clarinet Concerto* Antony Fry made light of the instrument's quirks, giving a performance of glorious character.

R.M.



## Two years ago you wouldn't have believed that Tony Bagley could ever look after himself.

To see Tony now, walking unaided, chatting away, enjoying painting, would seem miraculous to anyone who knew him when he first came to the RHHI in 1984.

Then he couldn't walk, had speech difficulties, was unable to wash or dress himself. He and his nurses and therapists have worked so hard he now needs minimal nursing care.

We have 330 patients like Tony. Please help such courage and such dedication. We are a registered charity (No. 205907) and rely on your donations, legacies and covenants.

Our Director of Appeals is Captain A. D. Hutton, OBE, RN (Retd), The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Dept. TTB, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW.

**The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables**

IN PATRONS: HM THE QUEEN AND HM THE QUEEN MOTHER.

Judging from the performance at home base on Friday, Frank Corsaro's productions, designed by Maurice Sendak and first seen at Glyndebourne earlier this year, of Ravel's *L'Heure espagnole* and *L'Enfant et les sortilèges* will surely attract many new friends along Glyndebourne Touring Opera's autumn itinerary.

Particularly, I would have thought, that of *L'Enfant*, with its highly effective combination of animation and more conventional stagecraft to help it on its way. Such use of cinematographic techniques neatly solves difficulties like the coming to life of the flames or the metamorphosis of the nursery into woodland. It also helps in the production's unmistakable, Disney-like sense of the fantastic.

Apart from Cynthia Buchanan's convincingly boyish Child, roguish yet prone to cowering terror, the cast for

## OPERA

Ravel double bill  
Glyndebourne

the tour is a new one. Among the more immediately arresting characters in a stunningly dressed team which sings and acts marvellously throughout are Neil Jenkins's meekly menacing Arithmetic, popping up through the platform like a jack-in-the-box, the sleekly amorous cats of Lynne Davies and Robert Poulton, and Carol Smith's Princess, drenched in pathos. Graeme Jenkins elicits a shapely poet, and Peter Rose's obese and pompous Gomez make an appropriately bizarre collection of admirers. Sian Edwards conducts as crisply as this brilliant score deserves.

Stephen Pettitt

## Threats of friendship

## RADIO

It was a thoughtful bit of scheduling that placed *Largo Desolato* (Radio 3, Tuesday) in the same week as *Dialogues on a Broken Sphere* (Radio 3, Friday). Vaclav Havel's play was an apt comedy on the predicament of a professor of philosophy whose latest essay has fallen foul of the authorities; Stephen Davis's drew on the events that led to the publication of another Eastern European work destined to make trouble — Copernicus's *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*.

Havel's Professor Netles has already committed his offence; he is a marked man whose experiences are avowedly close to those of the author himself when he emerged from a Czech prison. His nerves are shot to pieces and he dare not leave his flat, which becomes instead a meeting-place for the friendly and the not so friendly. However, in Netles's eyes these people have one thing in common: they are all a threat.

The menace of the not-so-friendly is at first fairly obvious. It takes the form of two security men who proceed to be dropped if the professor will sign a statement to the effect that he is not the author of the offending work. But, if not the author, then

who is he? This identity crisis adds sharply to Netles's anguish, until the two return to say he needs sign nothing at all. His case has not been dropped, but adjourned. Indefinitely.

Official threat then is without limit. But that offered by friends and supporters is in its own way just as worrying. The professor finds his relationship with his girlfriend hard to sustain; others look to him to make some kind of stand; two workers from a paper-mill bring him not only a load of confidential documents but much blank paper with the expectation that he will write on it more things to get him into more trouble. "I'm no longer the person you all take me for," cries poor Netles. "I've fallen apart." Two factors what really happened? My small reading on the subject suggests that the author had taken some liberties for the sake of a good dramatic conflict, and a moderately interesting argument. I suspect the play's authenticity lay as much in its evocation of life and travel in 16th-century Prussia, and to this John Tydemann's first-class production vividly contributed.

David Wade

## Bursting the frame

Brian Dennehy, star  
of *The Belly of an Architect*, opening in  
London this week,  
brings a powerful  
new element to the  
work of the director  
Peter Greenaway:  
interview by  
Chris Peachment



Dennehy: biggest challenge

Everywhere you look in Rome there are fountains with stone statues like Brian Dennehy erupting from them: broad-shouldered water gods, with streaming beards, massive bellies and more than a hint of satyr in their ferocious expressions.

If one of them came to life, stepped out of the water and ran amok with his enormous appetite, the tourists and locals, who had been admiring him so politely a moment previously, would have a fit. And this is exactly what happens in Peter Greenaway's latest film, *The Belly of an Architect*, which opens in London on Friday.

Stourly Kracklite is an American architect who comes to Rome to organize an exhibition of the 18th-century French visionary architect Etienne-Louis Boullée and, because of his obsession with the exhibition, forfeits his wife's affections, his health, the exhibition and finally his life. One particular roaring binge, which ends by shattering the diners' complacency in a restaurant in front of the Pantheon, is a one-take, set-piece scene of enormous expertise. For some reason, everyone assumes Dennehy was drunk when he did it.

"That would have been impossible. The hard thing is to pretend drunk, but still be coherent. The interesting things in that scene are the extras, who in the first take didn't know what I was doing, and so their embarrassment and outrage was spontaneous. They were very good, because the did it all again for the second take. And that was the one we used, the final one."

Dennehy is a man of impressive bulk, with an urn-like head and large grizzled head, and given to expansive gesture. He also has considerable personal warmth. All of this makes for a performance which threatens to burst the edges of the movie frame apart. It would be a *tour de force* in any film but, in one of Greenaway's tight, exquisitely-patterned dramas of the mind, its effect is volcanic, verging on the destructive. It is as if someone broke step in a minuet and launched into a polka.

has never been very much more than a one-note presence. "This part is a far greater challenge to me than anything American movies can offer. The problem is, it makes everything else seem so damn boring. I may well never get anything as good as this ever again," says Dennehy, "and the funny thing is originally I was so enraged by the script, hated it so much, I didn't want to do it. Kracklite is pompous, arrogant, pretentious, ultimately I suppose pitiable, but up there on the screen so very naked: there is no protection in that script for the actor at all. And I realized when I read it that I hated it because it was too close to me."

"The thing I like about Greenaway," Dennehy continues, "is that he really does not care if his film is a success or not. If no one went to see it, well it really wouldn't matter to him. In America, you have one foot very firmly in the commercial camp. And the other foot, if you are lucky, very occasionally comes down on the side of art. To have Peter's kind of artistic arrogance is wonderful. It's inspiring to an actor too, or it was to me." Perhaps Greenaway would not mind being Etienne-Louis Boullée, not one of whose later works was ever realized, about whom very little is known and who has come down to us only through his drawings and theoretical work. "Exactly: he is a philosopher of architecture rather than the thing itself."

The talk turns to the recent state of Vietnam pictures. He prefers *Full Metal Jacket* to *Platoon*, mainly because it does not moralize. "You don't stand around and ponder morality in the field. Survival is the only activity." He served his time in Vietnam with the 9th Marines, and actually turned down a chance to leave in favour of staying for another tour. "I didn't want to be there, but your commitment to the people was so much stronger than to anyone back home." It is also largely why he became an actor. "You learn things so damn fast. Your life is important and, if you don't make it of what you want, then you're a damn fool, because it can be taken away from you, just like that."

Whether it is a main change of course or simply a chance cul-de-sac, it is certainly the first time that Greenaway's intricate maze of ideas has been grounded on emotion. Dennehy has been a likeable, subtle presence in such Hollywood films as *Silverado*, *Gorky Park* and *Cocoon*, but it



## MONDAY PAGE

# Power and the married purse

Nothing enlivens marriage more than talking about money: What's yours, what's his and what's ours. Why are financial relations still such dangerous waters? Maggie Drummond reports

According to David Koch, editorial executive of *Money* magazine: "If Freud were alive today he would be writing about money not about sex." *Money* is one of the new breed of glossy monthlies that aim to make the once-stuffy business of cash management stimulating and intelligent.

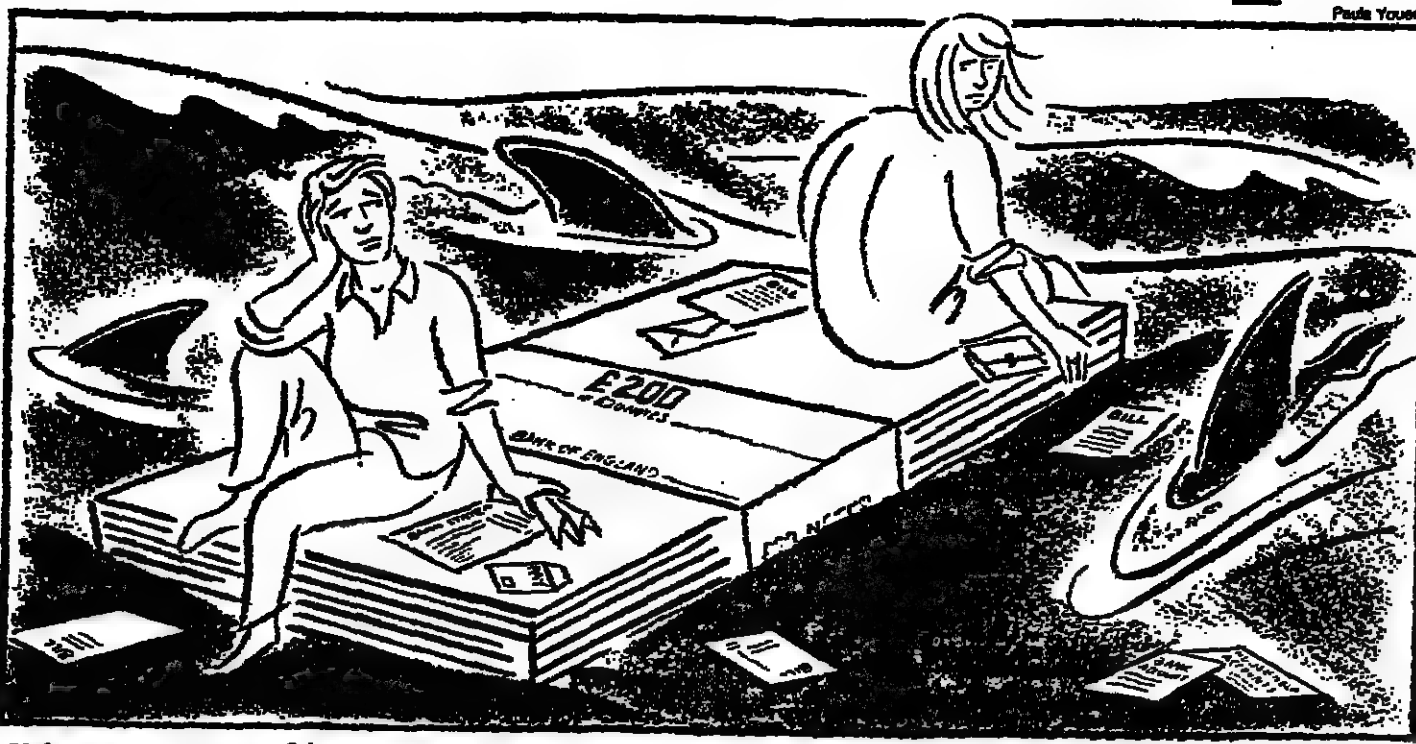
Money, say both Koch and Andy Edelstein, editor of rival *Family Wealth*, has come out of the closet. So much so that *Harpers & Queen*, in a flurry of patriotic hubbub, recently ran an article suggesting that it should be shoved back in, as the subject was ruining decent conversation.

But there is still one area where the frank and forthright discussion of money is not socially acceptable: Marriage. No matter who holds the purse strings, few couples will talk about financial matters until the relationship is in trouble. More and more women may be negotiating loans and investing in unit trusts, and nine out of 10 couples may jointly own their home, but most of us are far too fearful to really examine, let alone talk about, the role of money in our lives and family relationships.

The economic psychology at the root of Koch's magazine — "that you want wealth for the sake of your family, not just for selfish reasons" — will no doubt be familiar to many a company wife. She may persuade herself that he is doing it all for her, but secretly she could have some doubts about the whole thing — doubts that she would never dream of owning up to unless she divorced.

The financially independent woman certainly has more options. But does it really mean that traditional attitudes to married money have changed? Not much, according to the National Marriage Guidance Council. "Marriage, and in particular having children, does pose more of a dilemma for women nowadays," says Zella West Meads, the NMGC spokeswoman and a counsellor. "If she leaves work she may relinquish her marketable skills and certainly she lowers her career prospects. Theoretically, the economic relationship is something that couples ought to discuss and have some kind of mutual agreement on. In practice, they usually don't. Most people still feel that it is rather mercenary. In fact, it's only commonsense."

It is often said that disagree-



ments over money are one of the prime causes of marriages breaking up. But West Meads believes that could be because money is tangible, and therefore easy to argue about. What lies behind it is often a battle over power.

She cites the case of one comfortably-off couple where trouble was caused by the wife's desire to take a modest part-time job because she wanted a bit of independence. The husband's attitude was that he was already providing for her abundantly. So why did she need a job? In economic and emotional terms he

was frightened of losing his grip. In another case, a friend once told me how her husband used to leave cash for her in the safe so that she could take what she wanted.

One blazing row later, she went to get some money the next morning and found none there. She hired an au pair, got herself a job, and never asked him for a penny again. She is still married.

"You don't put a price on yourself in marriage," says Sue Thomas, the editor of *Money*.

"These fundamental differences in attitudes usually only come to the surface when you face something awful like divorce." Recent changes in the divorce laws have altered the concept of maintenance from something to which a wife has an automatic right, to a payment based on need. But the changes do not appear to have made women any more hard-headed when it comes to looking at just what kind of a deal they are getting. Hence the awful battles with the husband declaring he has kept her jolly well while she has never been asked to

work, and the wife saying that she would have been the boss of ICI by now if only she hadn't been too busy ironing his shirts.

Marriage can pose enormous economic risks for women. It is amazing that the notion of premarital contracts (never tested in the courts in the UK) are seen as not a nice idea and the preserve of Hollywood.

"In personal relationships, money is certainly not out of the closet," Gail Wilson, author of *Money in the Family*, says. "The dominant ideology of marriage

and the couple discounts the importance of money. Most of the women I talked to said initially that they felt they shared equally, but when it came to discussing who actually spent what, they didn't want to look at the situation because things were, in fact, very unequal. It was clearly a potential area of conflict."

One fascinating thing to emerge from this and other similar researches is that wives in lower-income families seem to be more responsible for the financial management than non-working wives in higher-income homes. The cynical interpretation is that where money is a problem, women are left to deal with it, but where it is a source of power in the family, the man likes taking responsibility.

Wilson points out that economists and governments like to deal with families as units when it comes to things like tax (will Mr Lawson really prove the exception with his plans to reform the taxation of married women?) and — very much to the point at the moment — child benefit payments. But, she says, this ignores the fact that it is "abundantly clear that women of all social classes see the right to receive child benefit in cash as important. 'For some, it can be their only bit of independence. For poor mothers it's crucial.'"

The kind of heated debate sparked off by any attempt to reform fiscal and social security structures do indeed indicate that there is a lot more at stake here than simply pounds and pence.

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## A fine girl Friday for the explorer

Dogging your husband's footsteps is one thing — suggesting that you sleep in a cardboard hut in the Arctic is another

"I always say," Lady Finnes remarks, a little reticently, that I am just an old-fashioned wife, who does what her husband wants."

As doing what her husband wants has included accompanying him to both the Poles, she is clearly no ordinary old-fashioned wife. Yet she persists in presenting herself as a rather shadowy, supportive figure, trailing in the wake of her adventurous husband, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 8th, officially stamped the world's "greatest living explorer" by *Guinness Book of Records*. The reality is a little different.

They met when she was nine and he was 12, and for neither of them was there ever anybody else. He courted her, passionately if a little sporadically, in between Eton and the SAS (from which he was expelled for blowing up a film set), fighting for the Sultan of Muscat and testing for the part of James Bond, dropping by parachute on to Europe's high-

est glacier, and travelling up the White Nile in a hovercraft. Finally, when she was 23, they were married; it was, and has remained, a deeply romantic marriage and yet, says Ginnie Finnes: "When we did get married, we felt like two wild animals put in the same cage. We just wanted to kill one another. It was a terribly stormy relationship. I don't

**'When we did get married we were caged animals'**

think there's a piece of furniture in the house that hasn't been broken."

She does not seem to be a stormy person; she is small, self-contained, her voice pleasantly low. He is fearfully good-looking, easily charming. She has accompanied him, whenever and wherever she could, most notably on their Transglobe

expedition (1979-82) which took up 10 years in planning and execution, when they crossed the world's axis, travelling across the Antarctic one season and the Arctic the next. The journey was her idea; no one had ever attempted it before.

In her supportive, old-fashioned way, she acted as radio operator for the expedition, accompanying it the whole way except for the final assault on the Poles, when she was on radio watch; she lived in a cardboard hut with her husband and two other members of the expedition. She recalls the experience with great pleasure, even the cold ("the water froze on your skin as you washed, the cloth froze to the table as you wiped it") and the isolation. "It was really just the two of us with a couple of friends doing something we had worked together on," she says, as if discussing a day-trip to the coast.

She and her husband are now living in north Somerset, where she is busy reviving a breed of dogs called St John's Water Dogs. They are the ancestors of the Labrador and are no longer bred in this country. "Bothie, our Jack Russell, befriended some and brought them to our camp from an Eskimo settlement," Sir Ranulph is planning his next foray overseas to the North Pole: his autobiography, *Living Dangerously*, is published today.

She annoys a lot of women, she says, by her insistence that



Lady Finnes with one of the St John's Water Dogs

she is merely playing a wifely role. "I remember talking to Germaine Greer once, and she was just shocked by what I said. She didn't even consider me a person. Women's magazines came to interview me because they wanted to use me as an example of how women can go off and do wonderful things, and they got terribly upset and disappointed when I said I was just doing what I was told."

She speaks of her 23-hour vigil beside the radio in the Arctic with extraordinary calm and courage: "I took an hour off to sleep." Although some have commented that it was unnecessary, she says it was essential. "It's no use turning in three times a day. They could have had an accident immediately after you've spoken to them, and then they can't contact you for hours."

Her remaining ambition is for life to continue in a similar way — although she will not be going on the next expedition. "I like experiencing new things and doing new things and seeing if I can cope with them." Her biggest regret is that they have no children. "I'm one of those stupid people who just can't. And it's terrible. But you mustn't allow it to get out of perspective."

Sir Ranulph came in, beaming. "Your wife says she's a wimp," I said, "not brave at all. Is that true?"

He looked at her and then at me. "She's excellent," he said smiling upon her. "Excellent. In every way."

**Penny Vincenzi**

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987  
Living Dangerously is published today (Macmillan, £14.95)

## Just can't say no

Antonia Fraser has always been a bit of a heroine to me, with that luminous complexion, that penmanship, that interesting husband. She has now gained another hundred points for heroic behaviour: she is one of the women who said no to Naim Attallah, a man whom you will have heard about, unless you have just emerged from a salt mine.

It is not that Lady Antonia is immune to Mr Attallah's persuasive charm, but, at the time he approached her as a possible interviewee for his book, *Women*, she was rather busy and, hardly thinking what she was doing, she uttered the literary equivalent of "Not today, thank you". Now, she says, she feels like a figure in a Bateman cartoon which bears the caption: "The woman who said no to Naim."

Nigel Lawson turned a pretty neat trick, too. Not wishing to sound negative, she provided Naim with a list of names of those who, she bashfully suggested, were far more interesting than she. If he believed that, he'll believe anything.

Since I am never too busy or too bashful to talk about that most fascinating of subjects, myself, I said yes without a moment's hesitation. Even had Naim wished to discuss something less interesting, such as



Penny Perrick

other people, I would probably still have caught the next bus to his basement dining-room in Poland Street, because he provides such an exquisite line in delicious but non-fattening lunches.

Also, Naim isn't like other men, to whom I find it easy to say no. You just can't imagine him doing the sort of disgusting things that I feel they might get up to — shooting at someone over the car telephone, watching rugby on television, banging the base of the tomato sauce bottle.

And, again unlike other men, he never points out one's shortcomings. So you can imagine my surprise when, scurrying feverishly through the finished book for mentions of myself, I discovered that I had been left out of the sections on Sexuality and Creativity. My friend Valerie Grove tried to reassure me by pointing out that she had been left out of the part called *The Early Influences*, but I don't think that's the same thing at

all. In fact, I wish I hadn't been included in that bit since when my mother reads my views on my childhood she will not be inclined to give me house-room.

Looking back, I can't seem to remember ever discussing sexuality or creativity with Naim. That may have been because I spent most of the lunch, from the *croutets*, through the satay chicken and on to the fruit salad, boasting about my children. Had there been a chapter entitled *Bragging*, my contribution would have taken up pages; as it is, I figure prominently in the one called *Motherhood*, giving my familiar impersonation of the *Only Woman in the World* Fit to have children.

You may remember that a couple of years ago there was a spate of books about men, and pretty tedious reading they made, too. I rather thought that Naim's book would be similar, but it's actually unputdownable. I think this may be because men are meek, approval-seeking creatures, afraid of saying anything the least bit questionable, whereas women are bold, outrageous and uninhibited. Or it may be that the authors of the books about men didn't take the trouble to do them into articulation with satay chicken.

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there are the usual traditional drinking rites after the meal. Unlike lesser regiments, however, the Tuskers do not pass round the port after dinner. Instead, two vast and ancient pewter tankards are circulated in opposite directions. Depending on the speed at which they are passed, it is possible to receive both tankards at once, although it is regarded as a breach of etiquette to drain both of them. The tankards always contain Merrydown Vintage Cider, which uses fine English apples like Bramleys and Cox's in its fermentation, rather than the bitter little cider apples used in those brands reserved strictly for the tanks. The elephants are only permitted to drink Merrydown on the Colonel's birthday.



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MONDAY OCTOBER 12 1987

Executive Editor  
Kenneth FleetSTOCK MARKET  
(Change on week)FT 30 Share  
1858.2 (-14.1)FT-SE 100  
2386.5 (-15.7)Bargains  
52366 (37884)USM (Datastream)  
226.55 (+2.22)THE POUND  
(Change on week)US dollar  
1.6490 (+0.0275)W German mark  
2.9929 (+0.0069)Trade-weighted  
73.3 (+0.4)

## US NOTEBOOK

Edginess  
as dollar  
support  
wears offFrom Maxwell Newton  
New York

Another frenzy of fear has overtaken the US fixed income markets after the Bundesbank and the Bank of Japan started withdrawing support from the dollar as they turned their attention to fighting the threat posed by excessive money growth in their domestic markets.

The three-month Euro-currency deposit rates for the mark and yen rose from 4.1 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively in early September to 4.8 per cent and 4.9 per cent last week. Hence the perception has grown that the dollar is going to have to stand on its own feet.

The three-month Euro-dollar rate, in response to West German and Japanese Euro-currency rate increases, has ballooned from 7.5 per cent in early September to 8.50 per cent. The sharp increase points to growing tension in the currency markets against the dollar.

Even though the rise in Euro-dollar rates has overshadowed the rise in the credit currency rates, the dollar has remained under pressure.

Inflation fears have once again gained sway over the mood of the bond market.

A sharp rise in the short end of the yield curve, relative to the long end, has distinguished recent action.

Since early September, the prime rate has risen one percentage point; the Federal funds rate, 0.8 percentage points; the 90-day Treasury bill rate 0.5 percentage points; the one-year Treasury bill 1.24 percentage points; the five-year US Treasury yield 0.81 percentage points; the 10-year US note yield 0.4 percentage points; and the 30-year US Bond yield 0.22 percentage points.

The rise in the whole yield curve has continued but the slope of the curve has been reduced. Among the factors working to flatten the curve has been the withdrawal of the earlier foreign central banks' support for the dollar.

This development has mitigated much of the massive support for short-term US paper — the preferred repository of foreign central banks' cash. The Federal Reserve has had to be more aggressive in its Federal funds policy in response to the lessening of West German and Japanese central bank dollar purchases.

Inflation fears have been increased by the recent revival in commodity futures prices. The long-standing 1987 Fed policy of freezing "real" money growth is steadily affecting yields. And with the Louvre accord starting to fray at the edges, nerves are also being frayed.

A study by Mr Peter Canelo, Bear Stearns' monetary analyst, concluded, *inter alia*: "Sustained stock market declines since the 1960s have not occurred until the Fed had tightened policy to the point of raising the discount rate three times in a short period of time (six months) or sufficiently flattening the shape of the government yield curve."

"Typically, the yield curve has flattened sufficiently when the ratio of 90-day Treasury bill rates to the 30-year bond yield has risen to about 80 per cent." As of Friday, the 90-day Treasury bill rate was about 68 per cent of the 30-year bond yield.

A belief is clearly developing that before the crisis reaches its peak, short-term rates, including the prime rate, will have to rise at least another percentage point.

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## Merchant bank plans to expand securities operations

Morgan eyes  
Wood Mac

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant banking and securities group, is considering the purchase of Wood MacKenzie, the stockbroker, as part of a plan to expand and strengthen its securities operations while remaining independent.

It is understood that Mr John Craven, Morgan's chief executive, is looking closely at Wood Mac, which is to be sold by TSB Group once its £777 million purchase of Hill Samuel is completed. Other institutions believed to be interested in Wood Mac are Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs, the US securities houses.

Some at Morgan Grenfell believe Wood Mac's reputation, particularly in equity research, would strengthen the merchant banking group's position in the securities markets. When Morgan announced its interim results last month, Mr Craven admitted the securities sector was the weakest in the group.

At that time — before Wood Mac came on to the market — Mr Craven denied he was looking to buy a stockbroker, but said: "Nothing seems to be immediately available, but if it is appropriate to make a quantum leap we will look at it carefully."

There have, however, been

no negotiations so far between Morgan and Wood Mac, although the stockbroker has already begun preliminary discussions with some potential buyers.

Arguments against a purchase by Morgan are that the value being put on Wood Mac by City experts — about £50 million — is extremely high, given that Hill Samuel bought the stockbroker for only £20 million before Big Bang.

There could also be problems integrating Wood Mac with Morgan's existing stockbroking operation, and Wood Mac does not have the wide international securities distribution capacity Morgan desperately wants.

Morgan is looking at ways of extending its overseas securities distribution network, which is likely to involve purchases of overseas firms, similar to the acquisition of a stake in Cynus J Lawrence, the New York stockbroker, at the end of last year.

At the same time, Security Pacific, the ambitious Los Angeles bank that owns Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, appears to be interested in Morgan, and said last week it was watching the situation. Although greater international exposure for Morgan could

come through a link with a larger financial services organization, the bank yesterday dismissed reports that Security had made a takeover approach.

Morgan would be likely to fight a bid by such an institution. Mr Craven is understood to want Morgan to remain independent for the time being as he tries to build it into a first-rank player in its own right in post-Big Bang financial markets.

Morgan is not in desperate need of a powerful parent that could provide large amounts of capital, unlike Hill Samuel whose takeover by TSB Group was prompted by a serious lack of capital to back its securities operations.

Speculation that Morgan itself might be the subject of a takeover bid received a boost during the summer when it was revealed that several investors, including Lord Hanson, Mr Jacob Rothschild, Mr Robert Holmes & Court and Mr Alan Bond had taken stakes in the group.

Morgan's other development plans include a determination to enter the retail fund management market, perhaps next year, with the launch of its own unit trusts.



Craven: wants Morgan Grenfell to remain independent

Boost for Cannon  
in cinema  
leaseback rescue

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Cannon Films, the financially-troubled Hollywood film production group and cinema chain, is to sell its British cinemas, as well as the Elstree film studios for about \$300 million (£183 million) and then lease them back.

The company coming to Cannon's rescue is Renta Immobiliaria, a listed Spanish property company controlled by Interpart SA of Luxembourg.

Cannon has also agreed with Warner Communications to cancel a deal signed last December that gave Warner an option to pay \$50 million for half Cannon's cinemas in Europe.

Cannon said it would lease back the cinemas and the studios in Britain, as well as its American theatre chain and headquarters building in Los Angeles, with the cash boost. The funds will also enable it to meet a \$11.7 million interest payment on Thursday to shareholders, plus another \$3 million on November 1.

Cannon, which lost \$60.4 million last year, has been trying to stave off bankruptcy for more than a year. Last summer's films, such as *Superman IV* and *He Man: Masters of the Universe* were disappointing at the box office. This autumn, films such as *Barfly*, with Mickey Rourke and Faye Dunaway, and *Tough Guys Don't Dance*, directed by Norman Mailer

from his book of the same title, starring Ryan O'Neal and Isabella Rossellini, have received mixed reviews.

Cannon has been hanging on despite a Securities Exchange Commission investigation into its affairs, as well as a New York investment firm's report earlier this year suggesting Cannon be pushed into bankruptcy to salvage the greatest value from its existing assets.

The latest "rescue" deal is the biggest made by the ailing film company since it acquired European investors last May to stave off collapse.

At that time, Mr Menahem Golan and his cousin Mr Yoram Globus, who founded Cannon, joined as equal partners with Interpart SA, their European partner, with Signor Giancarlo Parenti and Mr Frederic Scherer taking over top posts at Cannon.

Cannon said the new deal was subject to approvals from its US banks as well as the US and European governments.

The price it was receiving for its properties was "pretty good," said financial investment officials. The leaseback cost to Cannon is expected to be 8 or 10 per cent.

Warner, in compensation for the ended agreement, will receive 750,000 10-year warrants to buy Cannon shares at \$8 each, in place of 500,000 5-year warrants at \$15 each.

PEP warning  
on dual BP  
share buying

By Colin Narborough

The Treasury yesterday dismissed a Labour claim at the weekend that members of the tax-free Personal Equity Plan could effectively have two bites of the cherry in the British Petroleum share sale, starting on Thursday.

PEP members were not exempt from the law against double or multiple applications, a Treasury spokesman said, and this would be rigorously enforced during the £7.5 billion BP offer.

He was commenting on a letter from Mr Gordon Brown, the Shadow Treasury Secretary, to the Chancellor which called on the Government to close a legal loophole that could allow 200,000 investors to make dual applications for BP, thereby costing the Treasury as much as £100 million in lost revenue.

Mr Brown said he feared PEP holders would be able to buy shares directly as individual investors and take up the issue indirectly through membership of a share-buying scheme.

He argued that it would be wrong to permit this double benefit, which would come on top of the tax incentives contained in the PEPs, while cracking down on multiple applications by other investors.

Furthermore, PEPs, which were intended to encourage the small-time investor, had been taken over by the wealthy seeking to reduce their tax burdens.

The Treasury spokesman

said the question of PEP dual applications was not a cause for concern. The Chancellor had clarified the situation on schemes investing in BP more than a month ago.

Discretionary PEP scheme managers will be under no obligation to inform plan holders of their intention to buy BP shares, nor will plan members have to ask a plan manager before buying shares as an individual.

This means that no dual application is made "knowingly" and puts PEPs on the same footing as other investment funds where the multiple application issue is concerned.

People who manage their own PEP scheme will be committing the offence of multiple application if they seek to buy BP shares both as individuals and as plan members.

Mr Brown also urged the Chancellor to ensure there would be cross-checking between the six banks handling the share applications before shares were issued. He questioned whether sufficient resources were being made available to conduct checks on illegal applications.

Although it was too late to register for the BP share guarantee, about 16,000 would-be investors telephoned the BP share office on Saturday to reserve prospectuses, due to be published in eight days.

More than 6 million potential investors had registered for priority application forms by the deadline on Friday.

Time limit halved  
for MMC reports

By Our City Staff

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission will in future produce its merger reports in three months — half the time currently allowed it by law.

As Lord Young of Grafton, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry announced last Thursday, the three months limit in force for MMC reports on newspaper mergers and acquisitions will be shortened to two months.

Even before last week's interim findings of the review of competition policy conducted since last year by Mr Hans Liebscher, the Department of Trade and Industry's policy specialist on mergers, the time for MMC inquiries has been brought down considerably.

Lord Young, who has made no secret of wanting to inject speed into the whole statutory mergers control process, set the tone by ordering the MMC to produce its report on

British Airways' bid for British Caledonian in three months.

Department officials said yesterday that in the six most recent referrals, limits of three to four months have been the norm. This contrasts with the five to six months that was standard until recently.

Although Lord Young made clear he was prepared to change the law, if necessary, to shorten MMC report times, officials said present legislation would appear to offer the Secretary of State scope for halving the time.

Parallel to Mr Liebscher's review, Ernst & Whinney, the accountant, has been examining merger control procedures independently and is due to report by next month.

The policy review confirmed "fundamental weaknesses" in legislation on restrictive practices.

Part-transferable tax  
plan likely for women

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to opt for a system of partly transferable personal allowances as a compromise measure to reform the taxation of married women.

Mr Nigel Lawson came under strong pressure at last week's Conservative Party conference to sweep away tax inequalities which give couples an incentive not to marry and treat at least some of a wife's income as though it was her husband's.

The Treasury will now see a political need to come up with new proposals in next spring's Budget, although officials may argue against implementation before Inland Revenue computerization is complete after 1990.

Successive Chancellors have been keen on reform since 1980 and Mr Lawson published a widely approved Green Paper in 1986. This proposed completely separate taxation, with husband and wife each having a single

person's allowance which they could choose to transfer to their spouse.

These proposals have now been abandoned, partly because single allowances would have to be raised by a quarter to avoid any couples losing from abolition of the present married man's allowance.

There were also objections that fully transferable allowances would reduce the incentive for married women to go back to work and that some husbands might put pressure

on non-earning wives to stay at home to avoid losing the benefit of the wife's allowance.

An alternative system of mandatory separate taxation has been rejected by the Treasury, because it would require a big increase in public spending on child benefit or could only come through a long-term switch to an integrated tax and benefit system.

The Treasury could simply allow wives to elect for their unearned income to be assessed separately, as earned income can be at present. But this would only benefit couples paying income tax at higher rates.

The only other serious compromise so far proposed is for separate taxation with only half of the separate allowances transferable to the spouse.

Although the single allowance would still have to be raised to avoid couples paying more tax, there would be no net benefit to couples with only one earner.



Lawson: tax reform pressure

Stock Exchange  
expels Collier

By Our City Staff

Mr Geoffrey Collier, the stockbroker found guilty of insider dealing in July, was expelled from membership of the Stock Exchange after a disciplinary committee meeting last Thursday.

It is understood that Mr Collier, who is not expected to appeal against the decision, has not yet been informed.

The Stock Exchange decided to expel him for "bringing the Stock Exchange into disrepute". The committee decided not to fine him on the grounds that expulsion was a serious enough punishment. The judgement is subject to

ratification by the Stock Exchange Council.

Mr Collier was given a suspended sentence by the High Court and was fined £25,000 for illegal dealings in the shares of A.E. Holdings and Cadbury Schweppes.

Although the Stock Exchange disciplinary committee made its judgement on Thursday, it is likely to take several days to put the judgement into a legal document and deliver it to Mr Collier. Once the judgement has been delivered, Mr Collier will have seven days in which to appeal, if he wishes.

Short City view of  
industry 'a myth'

By Our City Staff

The CBI's City/Industry task force, formed in response to differences between industrial and financial groups at last year's CBI conference, has rejected the idea that the City takes a short-term view of industry.

It dismisses such a view as mythology rather than fact — except in the vital context of takeover bids.

The task force, whose report will be published this week, wants a code of conduct which aims at reducing the role of arbitrageurs in takeover bids.

The CBI is to consider a bill for a stiffer regime of short-

term capital gains tax, possibly replacing long-term gains tax, to discourage speculators who try to drum up bids by building stakes in companies.

The report will back initiatives for changes in merger accounting. It is also likely to urge better training for City investment analysts.

But the task force has found difficulties in implementing the suggestions of Mr David Walker, the Bank of England director, for regular close contact with big institutional investors and obligatory disclosure of research and development spending.

## USM REVIEW

## Tubular Exhibition seeks float

By Carol Leonard

A company that supplies crush barriers for all sorts of events intends to make its debut on the Unlisted Securities Market this month via a placing by Cleves Investment, the issuing house.

Tubular Exhibition Group has as one of its biggest customers the Metropolitan Police, which uses them for crowd control. The barriers are also used for a variety of other occasions, including the Farnborough Air Show.

The group was founded in 1955 and started off supplying all manner of crowd control barriers. But under the leadership of Mr Len Bull, the company has started to branch out into related areas. It supplies prefabricated hospitality chalets which can be installed at exhibitions and sporting events around the country for companies wishing to entertain business clients. Mr Bull says the chalets are proving popular with businessmen and should boost profits.

Mr Bull was the company's biggest sub-contractor before being invited to join the board as managing director in 1975. He bought a 49 per cent stake in the company, along with two friends, who kept 15 per cent each, and retained 19 per cent for himself.

He quickly took up the reins and set

about strengthening the board. In 1978, he appointed Sir David Floyd Ewin, former registrar of St Paul's Cathedral, as non-executive chairman. The two men met when Tubular Exhibitions was asked to erect the scaffolding for restoration work on the dome of the cathedral.

Midland Montagu bought a 20 per cent stake in the company in 1978 and is

now the group's biggest independent shareholder. The USM placing is expected to value the group at about £10 million.

Meanwhile, among those companies already listed, Colorgen, the United States manufacturer of computerized colour matching systems used in the paint industry, should satisfy market expectations today when it unveils its preliminary results for the year to June.

Floated on the USM at 90p a share in late 1985 — with the distinction of being the first US greenfield company ever to do so — it has since had a somewhat checkered history. Announcing huge losses in its first year, it placed a second tranche of shares on the market in April

this year and, at the same time, made a profit forecast of \$100,000 (£61,000) for the then current year.

Faithful shareholders should not be disappointed. The results should indeed show that Colorgen has made its first profit so far. And they are also likely to be accompanied by a bullish statement about the future. Its shares, languishing at 40p on Friday, can only be enhanced.

Its results were originally due to be announced last week but were not delayed, the company said, for any sinister reason. A spokesman said: "It was simply a logistical problem of getting all the paper work, both from the American head office and the office in Warrington, co-ordinated."

Although not yet able to start making acquisitions, the company is looking for new markets for its revolutionary spectre-chromometer known as the DCM-1100 which, it is claimed, can measure and match colours almost perfectly by assessing light frequencies reflected from a sample.

Its sales and marketing workforce is trying to tempt buyers for the \$11,500 machine in several industries, ranging from printing inks and car paints to dentistry and even cosmetics.

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## Product safety concern at CBI

By Robin Young

After a £5 million blackmail attempt against Cadbury-Schweppes, based on a threat to impregnate Crutchie bars with rat poison, the Confederation of British Industry is seriously concerned about product tampering.

In the US the problem far outstrips anything seen in Britain.

In 1986 there were 2,000 reported cases in America; in 225 cases positive tampering was proved but only 20 of those received any media coverage. More disturbingly, there were only 10 convictions.

Product tampering is frequently a copycat crime. In Britain, the media have helped contain the damage and panic tampering might cause with news blackouts against would-be blackmailers.

In America the media are further urged to emphasize sentences rather than publicize threats.

One American baby food manufacturer already faces six cases involving ground glass in its products. The glass found has been shown to come from six separate sources.

In some cases it is alleged that parents put glass in the food themselves, knowing such a threat had been made against the company, so that they could pursue claims.

Mrs Shane Russell, a lecturer in law at Leicester Polytechnic, is to be the key speaker at a CBI conference on the subject in February.

She has just returned from a packaging industry-sponsored visit to the US.

## Brewer denies board split

Matthew Brown, the brewer, yesterday denied a weekend report that its board was split over Scottish & Newcastle Breweries' hostile £190 million-plus bid for the company.

Mr Trevor Green, assistant managing director, said the report was "totally unfounded and scurrilous in the extreme." All Matthew Brown directors had renewed their determination to fight off S&N for the third time, he said.

# Unit trusts feel the heat from the revolution in financial services

ANALYSIS

## 'Forward' may be backward

Unit trusts have always been strictly regulated by the Department of Trade and Industry. However, the revolution in financial services means they will now be subject to the Securities and Investments Board's rule book.

No doubt encouraged by the buoyancy of industry profits, the SIB is concerned that the operation of the existing rules leaves too many ways open for the managers of the funds to profit at the expense of unitholders.

Unit trust prices are calculated according to a strict formula laid down by the DTI. There are two ways in which prices are calculated, the "offer" basis and the "bid" basis.

The offer price is the price at which the trust managers will sell units to the public. Under the DTI formula, it consists of the value of the underlying securities at the price the managers would have to pay to buy them, plus stockbrokers' commissions and stamp duty. A sales charge, known as the "front-end load" — typically of 5 per cent — is added, and the result is rounded up by a maximum of 1.25p or 1 per cent, whichever is lower.

Conversely, the bid price is the price at which the managers will redeem units from the public. Under the DTI formula, it consists of the value of the underlying securities would realize in the market if the fund were liquidated, less stockbrokers' commissions. This price will be rounded down in the same way the offer price is rounded up.

The spread between the formula bid and offer prices will often be as much as 12 per cent. However, because managers do not immediately buy or sell the underlying securities every time they buy or sell units, but match a large proportion of selling orders with buyers, they can quote a much narrower spread, usually about 6 per cent.

If the unit trust is expanding — that is, the managers are selling more units than they are redeeming — the fund will be priced at the upper end of the formula spread, being on what is known as an "offer basis." The managers will sell

One by one, the financial services are being brought into the Securities and Investments Board's firing line, and one by one they are being forced to submit to rule changes — usually with great reluctance.

The latest sector to feel the chilly wind of change is the unit trust industry, remarkable not only for its recent meteoric growth but also for its attractive levels of profitability.

The SIB's new draft rule book for unit trust managers, published last week, is aimed

at increasing investor protection through greater disclosure, and at reducing the number of ways the unit trust manager can make money.

Few will shed any tears that the hidden charges due to rounding of unit prices will disappear, and the industry can hardly complain about having to disclose its sales charges explicitly in the contract note. However, "forward pricing" and restrictions on the times at which managers can deal in units will hit the profitability of many funds.

This should not upset the

unitholders, at whose expense this profit is made. But forward pricing — part of the remedy for reducing box profits — may be worse than the disease, even though it is the common method of pricing in the US.

However, while many agree that the new rules on the existing pricing structure have been insufficiently thought out, it is also argued that the SIB changes do not go far enough, and that the regulators have missed an opportunity to make the industry more creative.

cent, payable only out of the sales charge.

Mr Mark St Giles, managing director of GT Management, says that in theory, a purchaser could take advantage of historic pricing, but in practice he does not. "It will be tough to persuade the customer to buy at a price he does not know, and it will cause administrative problems. And if the price goes up in the meantime, there is the question of whether the customer can repudiate the bargain," he said.

Historic pricing is also an important source of profits to the manager in the management of his stock of units, known as "the box." Forward pricing will reduce these profits. However, the SIB further proposes that the manager should deal in units within two hours of dealing with the public.

Box profits will not be eliminated altogether, and to the extent they are made, they accrue to the managers rather than the unitholders. This could be construed as a potential source of conflict of interest, a conflict that could be resolved by requiring the manager to deal in units only as an agent of the trust.

This would constitute a fundamental change in the method of operating unit trusts, and the SIB intends to institute a study of the advantages and disadvantages of requiring managers to act as agents. This would presumably eliminate box profits altogether.

Mr St Giles says there have been one or two abuses in the creation of units and box management, "but it was not widespread, and the new rules will create an awful lot of disruption."

Mr Tony Smith, secretary of the Unit Trust Association, intends to make a positive response to the SIB before the November 2 deadline. "Our response will not be negative, but will be constructive and achieve the SIB's objective in a different way," he said. "The SIB's rule changes are based on the false premise that the managers are cheating the unitholders. We want to preserve the right of the unitholders to know what price

they are dealing at, but prevent abuses, if any, by the managers."

In focusing on ways of reducing the profitability of the unit trust managers, at least some of which is arguably due to the long bull market, the DTI and the SIB may have missed a chance to make the industry more creative and flexible.

In Britain, the only charges allowed are the front-end load, effectively the initial sales charge, and the annual management fee. There is no limit to these charges, but usually the sales charge is 5 per cent and the annual management fee 1 to 1.5 per cent, or up to 2 per cent for some specialist funds, depending on their complexity. The annual fee comes out of the income of the fund, or from capital.

In the US, managers can create funds with a "back-end" load or redemption charge.

In such cases, there is no initial charge, the intermediaries' commission being paid out of the annual management fee, a practice not allowed here, and recouped from the revenue stream. The back-end load, also not allowed in this country, can then be designed to encourage long-term unitholders. The longer the unitholder keeps his units, the lower the back-end load, or redemption charge, until after several years it drops to zero.

Mr St Giles said: "The US system allows creativity to introduce new products to satisfy clients. We had hoped we could offer creative solutions, but we cannot construct a fund which is no-load and recoup commissions. We think the whole exercise has been disappointingly unconstructive, it's all negative."

What is unarguable is that unit trust management has been an immensely profitable activity, and the number of new players has not yet made an impact on these profits. It can only be a matter of time.

Carol Ferguson

## Current account 'in £1bn surplus'

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent  
Britain's balance of payments is better by £2 billion a year than official figures indicate, according to an analysis published today by Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker.

The analysis, based on estimates of Britain's share of unallocated invisible earnings, transforms last year's £1 billion current account deficit into a surplus of £1 billion.

This year, the "true" deficit is likely to be £500 million, rather than the £1.5 billion that will be recorded on the official figures, Phillips & Drew suggest.

The starting point for the analysis is the fact that there is a "black hole" in worldwide balance of payments statistics of \$50 billion (£31 billion).

The International Monetary Fund discovered that adding up the current account positions of all the economies in the world produced a deficit of \$50 billion. Since this could not be a true reflection of the position, the IMF concluded that balance of payments figures systematically under-record invisible earnings.

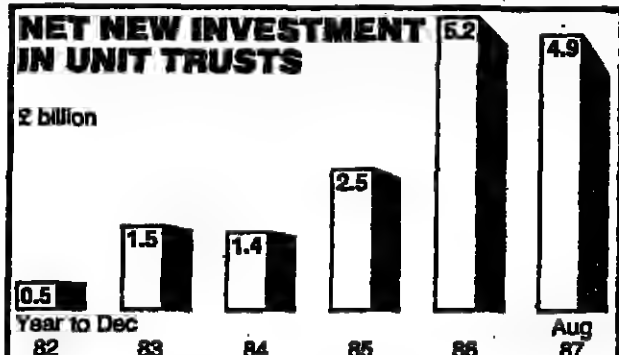
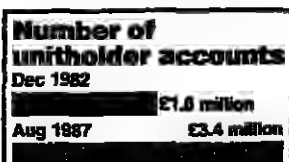
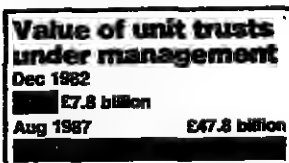
Confirmation that something was missing from the British balance of payments figures is provided by the discrepancy between current and capital account balance of payments figures, Phillips & Drew say.

At present there is a balancing item of £12 billion in the payments figures, suggesting either that the current account is underestimated, or that capital flows have been mis-recorded.

In spite of this, Phillips & Drew say the financial markets will continue to pay close attention to the published balance of payments figures.

"It is misleading to suggest that foreign exchange markets should be wholly unconcerned by a recorded current account deficit which in reality may very well be a surplus," the broker says.

"Any downward pressure on the exchange rate may be less severe if the UK is actually in surplus rather than deficit. But the direction of that pressure will be governed by movements in the actual current account position."



at the DTI's formula offer price and buy in from unitholders at a price about 6 per cent lower.

If the trust is contracting, the fund will be on a "bid basis," at the lower end of the spread, with the managers buying in units at the DTI's bid price and selling at around 6 per cent higher.

Until now, unitholders have been unable to tell whether a unit trust is on a bid or an offer basis, and one of the less controversial proposals is that the daily published prices should be prefixed by the initials "O" for offer-based, "B" for bid-based or "I" for intermediate.

Another proposal is that rounding should be abolished and prices quoted to five significant figures.

This will hurt the managers a little, but not by nearly as much as a far more controversial suggestion: that dealing prices should be based on the

valuation of the units on the day after the receipt of an order.

The argument here is that under present rules, unitholders can buy units today at what is effectively yesterday's valuation of the fund. An extreme example would occur in the case of a fund with investments in Japan, where the market closes at 7.30am British time. These closing prices will not be included in the unit trust prices until the next day. If the market has gone up, a new purchaser or seller, or the manager himself, can take advantage of price movements that have already occurred but are not yet reflected in unit prices.

The new proposals mean customers will not know at what price they have dealt until at least 24 hours later. The industry believes this will create widespread confusion among the investing public.

Mr Barry Bateman, managing director of Fidelity Investment Services, says "forward pricing" works in the US because the public has become used to it. "But we know in the UK that when there are no prices, when for example the computer breaks down, then people will not deal. We will have a big educational job on our hands to get people used to dealing without knowing prices," he said.

Forward pricing will also be unpopular with the financial intermediaries, through which some 65 per cent of trusts are sold. They may start to give preference to marketing other financial assets, such as insurance bonds and offshore funds. The latter could become particularly attractive. Not only are they not subject to blind pricing, but they have the added advantage that there are no restrictions on the level of commission managers can pay intermediaries. In the case of unit trusts, the maximum commission is 3 per

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ment between America and the  
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"Our deterrence against  
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By Gerald Barton

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# Engineering growth lifts Group Lotus towards £2m profit

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Group Lotus, the sports car and engineering company, will announce a profit of almost £2 million for 1986, the company's first year as a General Motors subsidiary. The profit is double the planned level, as a result of rapid growth of Lotus Engineering, the engineering consultancy business that accounts for half the 1,000 Lotus employees.

Mr Mike Kimberley, deputy chairman of Group Lotus, speaking at the launch of a new model to be unveiled at the Motorfair in London in two weeks' time, said the engineering consultancy had grown 300 per cent last year, but he emphasized that growth in future would be limited to 25 per cent annually.

The company is now organized on similar lines to Porsche, with Lotus Engineering responsible for product development of all future Lotus cars after the amal-

gamation of the previously separate engineering teams. Almost 60 per cent of the consultancy's work is with General Motors and Chrysler in America; 18 months ago GM projects accounted for more than half the business.

Before the GM takeover in January 1986, Lotus's precarious financial state had seen the Norfolk company record a £2.1 million loss in 1982, returning to modest profit in the following years. Lotus is now one fifth of the way through a £54 million investment programme backed by GM.

This will finance the development and tooling of the new £13,000 M100 sports car to be launched in late 1989; a £30,000 sports car, codenamed M300, expected by 1990; and advanced equipment costing £20 million for the 300 engineers and technicians at the Hethel, Norfolk factory. The company recently bought 55 acres adjacent to the existing plant for expansion and improved facilities.

Lotus will produce 830 cars this year, a modest improvement on the 804 built in 1986, but Mr Kimberley said output is expected to rise to 1,200 in 1988. Much will depend on sales in America, which have previously failed to measure up to expectations. GM has enabled Lotus to buy control of its US importer, and annual sales of 150 are expected to rise to 400 next year.

Speculation that Lotus's financial turnaround might lead to a stock market flotation for GM's diminutive British subsidiary have been firmly denied. Mr Alan Curtis, Lotus's non-executive chairman, said: "I don't believe there is any possibility of GM selling Lotus or part of it. Lotus is a very healthy company, and that is due to GM's involvement." A GM spokesman in Detroit confirmed that Lotus was a wholly owned subsidiary and there would be no change.

## Jaguar's UK sales soar

By Our Motor Industry Correspondent

Jaguar is set for its best year in Britain for a decade, with the success of the latest XJ6 model pushing sales to 11,500 cars compared with 7,500 last year. More cars than planned have been directed to British Jaguar dealers in response to waiting lists stretching more than 12 months for delivery.

Worldwide, the company has sold cars worth £750 million at showroom prices in the first nine months of this year and numbers have risen 18 per cent to 35,319.

Sir John Egan, chairman of Jaguar, said: "Demand for our

cars in all world markets has never been higher, and we are steadily increasing production to try and meet demand."

The production target of 47,000 cars for 1987 will be beaten by at least 2,000, and by December the 12,800 Coventry workforce will be building cars at the rate of 55,000 a year. The conservative objective for next year is 56,000 vehicles.

This year will see record production of more than 10,000 XJS coupes, a sharp recovery for a vehicle Jaguar stopped producing for several

months in 1980 because demand plummeted.

The latest XJ6 was launched in the important American market in May, and sales this year will be only 1,000 more than the 24,500 made in 1986. US sales are expected to grow by 10 per cent in 1988 to reach 28,000.

While Jaguar's UK sales are 62 per cent higher in the first nine months than for the corresponding period last year, the company is also re-establishing itself in Europe where demand is up by 50 per cent compared with 1986.

## Investment plea to Neddy

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industry and trade union leaders will this week call on business and Government to stimulate more investment and prevent the economic recovery from stalling.

At the first of the new quarterly meetings of the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday, the Confederation of British Industry, led by Sir David Nickson, the president, will present a paper warning of the dangers of complacency when the economy is booming.

CBI leaders are expected to

stress that there are still major gains in productivity needed if Britain is to keep up with foreign competitors.

But in particular, they will call for more investment not only in innovation, but in people. Meanwhile, the Government should strive to cut interest rates while keeping the pound at its present level.

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, is likely to reiterate the unions' call for tax incentives to stimulate research and development in private companies and rein-

force the importance of manufacturing to the economy.

The meeting, the first since Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, unilaterally decided that the council should meet less frequently and that the work of the National Economic Development Office be cut drastically, will be chaired by Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The next meeting of the NEDC in January is due to be chaired by Mr Lawson.

## Harrods drive for more store power

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Harrods, which consumes as much electricity each day as a small town with 2,500 homes, is to increase its power generation capacity at its own in-store plant and investigate ways of cutting energy use.

The store's chairman, Mr Mohamed Al-Fayed, has appointed Ewbank Preece, the consulting engineers, to look into the matter.

At present the store uses about 5.5 megawatts daily, but demand is rising and could reach 10.5 megawatts by the

year 2,000, with occasional surges taking it to 14 megawatts.

Half of the power required is generated at the store's own plant, with the London Electricity Board supplying the remainder. Power for heating, lighting, ventilation and air-conditioning is provided on two independent circuits to ensure security of supply.

Ewbank Preece will recommend energy saving measures and steps to enable Harrods to meet all its power requirements from its own plant for short periods in the event of cuts in the LEB supply.

The Electricity Council has also announced new design specifications for energy-efficient offices to take full advantage of the insulation installed in the buildings.

The council estimates that the design will result in office buildings with construction costs £20 to £30 per square metre lower than contemporary buildings built to existing standards and centrally heated by gas, oil or coal.

The council's design incorporates insulation to standards well above existing regulations, although using

materials and techniques readily available.

The decentralized heating system is also designed to respond quickly to internal heat gains. It includes night storage systems which allow pre-heating at low tariff.

The council has been encouraged by the results achieved at the Building Research Establishment in Hertfordshire which has built four office units to the council's designs and monitored performance over a period of one year.

## Hard-sell Tel in Acacia

Curious deals have been struck, it seems, over the odd hamburger. I hear Barry Cox, chairman of Hard Rock Cafe — the restaurant group due to graduate from the Over-the-Counter market to the USA via a placing by broker Capel Cure Myers next month, valuing it at about £100 million — is in personal capacity, buying a 74 per cent stake in Whitechurch Holdings, parent of the privately-owned Acacia food and meat companies. The curiosity stems from the fact that the vendor is Terry Ramsden, who owns about 29 per cent of Hard Rock. The remainder of Whitechurch will, I understand, still be held by its chief executive, Alan Steadman. Ramsden, said to have had cash flow problems — although this has been denied by those close to him — last week pulled out of his £130,000 annual sponsorship of the Glenn International Stakes after a "sarcastic" article in *The Racing Post*, suggesting that his sponsorship money had been slow in materializing. With a stable of 90 racehorses and 40 brood mares and foals, millionaire Ramsden had sponsored race meetings at Ascot, Epsom, Newmarket and Sandown for the past three years. The value of the Whitechurch deal has not been revealed.

## Trail-blazer

Champagne was flowing at Merrill Lynch last week after the successful launch of an Aus\$1 billion Euro Convert-

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### No resting place

The launch of Wood Mackenzie's smaller companies team last week, has, I hear, been provoking discussions of a rather delicate nature in its Wood Street building. As broker to funeral group Great Southern, and its sister also Wood Mackenzie, the new team is eager to find another classification for the companies than that used at present by the Stock Exchange — "transport and freight." Pending a more tactical and appropriate grouping (with wits in this office suggesting mining or packaging), Wood Mack will, for the time being, be filling the two companies under "miscellaneous." But director Reg Simmonds — who left Capel Cure Myers earlier this year under an acrimonious cloud — will, I am assured, be glad to hear from anyone with serious suggestions...

managers out there for it to catch on. We will know if we suddenly hear lots of people screaming strange things such as "input-output inversion" — apparently a buzz phrase.



"Don't talk to me about BP shares — I've never phoned Bristol so many times without speaking to anyone."

## Hay-time Christmas

For those at Lloyd's insurance market who wish their vigorous and outspoken former chief executive, Ian Hay Davison, would quietly fade into the background, I have some bad news. Davison's book about his time at Lloyd's, published in June by Weidenfeld, has done so well that it is about to be reprinted. And in a gesture of extreme generosity to Lloyd's agents, not all of whom were ardent fans of troubleshooter Davison, Weidenfeld is offering them the book at a 40 per cent discount — the going rate for bookshops — to sell on to their agents. Weidenfeld's letter to agents will be posted early this week — in time for names to buy the book for Christmas. The book, *Lloyd's: A View of the Room*, normally retails for £14.95. The full trade discount being offered to agents is designed to offset the nuisance of handling sales to names. Next on the agenda is the launch of the book in New York on October 26.

Glaxo, the pharmaceutical giant notoriously sublimely giving City analysts guidance for their profit forecasts, will be the toast of at least one celebratory party in the Square Mile at lunchtime today. Brokers at one firm are running a sweepstake on the company's results, due out at midday, with market expectations ranging from £775 million to \$855 million. With several of their institutional clients also wagering, the winner stands to make £150, with £30 to each of two runners-up.

Carol Leonard

After this major success you decided not to put all your eggs in one basket. So you spent £12,807 buying Lanes at 174p, keeping back £760 to take a small plunge with WSL (another profitable prospect), buying 2000 shares at 33p. But whoops! Seeing the share drop to 37p after a month a feeling of panic made you sell — losing you £54. If you had waited a few more weeks you would have taken a profit of £290. Then on July 10, you decided to sell Lanes at 40p, yielding you £27,519, and you resolved to go back in at the earliest opportunity.

## FOLLOWING THE EXPERT'S

EXPERT

In November 1982 you accepted a free trial subscription to STOCKMARKET CONFIDENTIAL. After monitoring the success of our tips for the first four weeks you were then confident enough to take the plunge. You invested £500 in a penny share, Semson, tipped in our issue of December 23. A few weeks later the shares had gone up from 12p to 65p and we advised you to sell. You found yourself with a tidy sum of £2,068.

Being prudent you waited a month or so before having a second go. You then followed another of our penny share tips, Dalnotts Photographic, and invested the whole of the £2,068. Ten weeks later the shares had gone from 71p to 156p. You sold on our advice, and your original £500 had risen to £3,924.

Faithfully following our buy/sell recommendations you then saw your capital quickly multiply:

Share	Date	Price	Shares	Value
Initial	11/11/82	12p	4166	£499.92
First Sale	17/12/82	65p	2000	£1,300.00
Second Sale	14/01/83	156p	2000	£3,120.00

After this major success you decided not to put all your eggs in one basket. So you spent £12,807 buying Lanes at 174p, keeping back £760 to take a small plunge with WSL (another profitable prospect), buying 2000 shares at 33p. But whoops! Seeing the share drop to 37p after a month a feeling of panic made you sell — losing you £54. If you had waited a few more weeks you would have taken a profit of £290. Then on July 10, you decided to sell Lanes at 40p, yielding you £27,519, and you resolved to go back in at the earliest opportunity.

## WHY YOU CAN ACT WITH

SUCH CONFIDENCE

Following our tip on July 17 1983 you invested the entire proceeds from the sale of Lanes and WSL — £28,225, in Green King & Son. Eight weeks later, when we told you to sell, the share had risen from 162p to 216p and you found yourself sitting on a small fortune of

## ECONOMIC VIEW

### Implications for PSBR as Star Chamber meets

As the Court of Star Chamber begins work this week, with Judge Lord Whitelaw presiding, estimates are beginning to multiply of how lenient it can afford to be on spending ministers and still stay within the law. The opportunity for leniency arises because the target for next year's public spending total is now to be measured partly in terms of a percentage of GDP.

According to Peter Spencer of Credit Suisse First Boston, higher-than-expected growth in the economy last year could by itself permit an increase in spending of about £4.3 billion and still keep general government expenditure to the target of 41% per cent of GDP. Earlier estimates by Gavyn Davies of Goldman Sachs suggested that the scope might be £2.5 billion. But either way, according to the Treasury, this is looking at the question from the wrong end. The target is to come as close as possible to the cash total fixed in the previous public expenditure round while keeping the percentage of GDP figure simply as a backdrop.

Even now the precise nature of this backdrop target is not fully clear. The public spending total is related to nominal GDP, but that is not meant to justify increases in spending derived from higher inflation. The split in any increase in nominal GDP between real growth and higher prices should influence how far public spending is increased or not.

Whatever the outcome of the Star Chamber discussions — and in practice they are almost certain to lead to some increase in the cash totals — higher spending will probably still leave a sizeable "fiscal adjustment." This can be used either to cut taxation or to reduce government borrowing.

In the current year the public sector borrowing requirement is again expected to undershoot the target because, although spending may overrun a little, revenue is very buoyant.

This shortfall in borrowing will carry forward into revised forecasts for next year's PSBR which may be further reduced by higher growth. According to Credit Suisse, even after a spending increase of £4.3 billion the overall fiscal adjustment could be as high as £5 billion compared with a forecast in the Budget Red Book of £3 billion.

Supposing that this spuriously precise figuring turns out to be somewhere near the mark, what should the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, do with his scope for manoeuvre? Of course, he will want to cut taxes, not least because this would help to lubricate tax reform for which the first year of a Parliament is the best possible moment. But as he reminded us at Blackpool last week, the prior question is what are the requirements of a sound anti-inflationary policy. Should he, as some are already urging, cut the budget deficit further?

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## FREE TRIAL OFFER

### Why you didn't turn £500 into nearly £200,000 in 4½ years!

Let's imagine that in the Autumn of 1983 you took out a free trial subscription to our weekly newsletter STOCKMARKET CONFIDENTIAL. You invested £500 and four years four months later you had made a colossal profit of £198,137. Impossible? Assuming that you bought and sold at the mid price, it was possible — here's how you did it.

Share	Date	Price	Shares	Value
Initial	11/11/82	12p	4166	£499.92
First Sale	17/12/82	65p	2000	£1,300.00
Second Sale	14/01/83	156p	2000	£3,120.00

£26,988. Over the next 18 months your record looked like this:

Share	Date	Price	Shares	Value
David Owen	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
Barclays Bank	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
Comstock East Ang	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
WPP Group	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
Red Bull Group	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
Van Gogh	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
Investment Bank	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40
Wells	01/01/83	171p	400	£68.40

The above list of 10 shares has been made by buying tips.

And that's how you could have — in the space of less than five years — turned £500 into a massive £198,137! There would have been some tax to pay but with a capital gain of that size it's almost a pleasure to pay the Inland Revenue.

The story is imaginary but the investment facts are true. All the buy/sell recommendations you followed appeared on the dates shown in STOCKMARKET CONFIDENTIAL. And you could have done even better if you'd followed our tip to buy Acacia Jewellery on 10th June. In just six weeks this share rose from 34p to 275p — WHICH COULD HAVE INCREASED YOUR CAPITAL TO WELL OVER £1.5 MILLION!

## THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS...

...is knowing the right time to sell and take profits. True, some of our shares continue to rise after we sell — normally at a much lower rate than before. Others drop back in price dramatically... Samuelson Group for instance has dropped from the 750p we sold them at down to 710p (adjusted for 1:5 split).

The only way to make money on the stock market is to have reliable advice and the ability to move fast, before the word gets around and

prices rocket. Each Wednesday evening you will be sent by 1st class mail your latest issue of SMC. If you don't act on our "Hot Tip" quickly you may miss the boat — other SMC subscribers will have already pushed prices up.

Each week the editor of SMC chairs a private meeting of the SMC Board of Advisors. Together these financial specialists pool information, validate sources, and discuss the latest City whispers. At the end of the meeting they will have chosen the three hottest tips and decided whether or not to sell shares previously recommended.

We guarantee that none of these tips will be leaked by the SMC Editorial Board, or published, except in SMC.

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Of course, share prices can go down, as well as up. But we don't want you to risk a penny of your own money until you're convinced that you will make a profit by acting on our advice.

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...y of sterling  
...ss attractive

## £2m computer acquisition by UCL

The UCL Group, which is quoted on the USA, is to pay up to £2 million for privately-owned Computer Factors, of Coventry, which last year made pre-tax profits of £146,000 on a £4.4 million turnover. The consideration will comprise an initial sum of £1.5 million in ordinary shares and a deferred consideration of up to £500,000, depending on the level of pre-tax profit of CF for 1987. The vendors of CF will retain 256,410 new ordinaries with the balance conditionally placed by Capel-Cure Myers.

### Minty approach

Priest Mariani Holdings says that it will be seeking a meeting with the directors of Minty with a view to seeking their recommendation to an offer by Priest Mariani for the capital of Minty on the basis of an exchange of shares which would value each Minty share at not more than 550p.

### Amer expansion

Agreement has been reached for the acquisition by the Amer Group of Hobart/McIntosh Paper. The consideration is \$6.4 million (£3.9 million) of which 70 per cent will be paid in cash

on signing the agreement and the remainder in several instalments during the three years following the agreement. Hobart/McIntosh is a wholesaler and distributor of fine printing papers and is one of the principal wholesalers in its principal market area, Chicago. Its turnover for the year to end June was \$145.5 million.

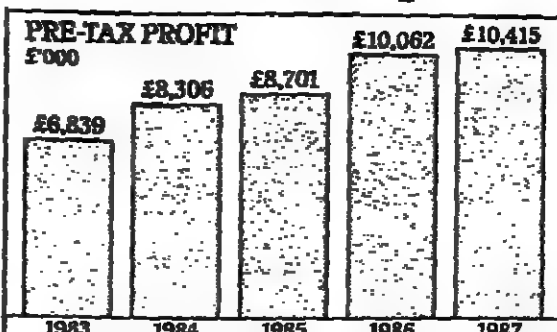
### Goodwin loss

Turnover of Goodwin slipped to £8.4 million (£9.91 million) in the year to April 30 and the company made a pre-tax loss of £135,000, against a profit of £561,000. This year there is a tax credit of £46,000, compared

with last year's debit of £208,000. The dividend is being reduced to 0.4p and the loss per share is 1.2p (earnings 4.9p). BOM Holdings BOM Holdings is not paying an interim dividend (nil) for the first half of this year. Turnover was £105,000 (£94,000) and the pre-tax loss £507,000 (£568,000 loss). There are no exceptional items this year compared with last year's credit of £144,000. There is no tax (nil). The loss per share - based on a weighted average - is 1.25p (1.07p). Turnover for period to June 30, 1987 represents rental and lease income.

## Adwest Group

### Restructuring contributes to future profitability of the Group



### Preliminary Results 1987

Mr F.V. Waller, Chairman, looks to the future with confidence.

- ★ Turnover of continuing operations increased from £72.6 million to £88.6 million - up 22%.
- ★ Pre-tax profit of continuing businesses up from £10.0 million to £11.0 million - up 10%.
- ★ Total dividend of 9.4p (1986: 8.53p) - up 10.2%.
- ★ Assisted by the benefits of restructuring, we look to the future with confidence. Our property income is set to grow. In our manufacturing companies the level of orders has increased and almost all their budgets indicate an improved year.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, are available from: The Secretary, Adwest Group p.l.c., Reading RG5 4SN.

### Adwest Group

AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS, DEFENCE EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING PRODUCTS, PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS									
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E	Company	Price	Change	Dividend
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00
1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00%	10.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGES									
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES									
Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates
October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10	October 10
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

THIRD MARKET									
Company	Price	Change	Company	Price	Change	Company	Price	Change	Company
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000
1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000	100.00	0.00	1000000

MONEY									
Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %	Bank Rates %
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
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1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

BOARD MEETINGS									
TODAY - Interim: Era Group, Rand Mines (quarterly, expected on October 13), HC Slingsby, Fimale: Blanchards, Glaxo Holdings, S Lyles, Medminster.									
TOMORROW - Interim: Alexandra Workwear, Brown & Jackson, Cecil Gee, Walter Lawrence. Fimale: BM Group (amended).									
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Abbey Life Group, Alibone & Sons, Avis Europe, Bischi Tin, Guthrie Corporation, Harrison & Crossfield, Helene of London, London & Associated Investment Trust, Spirax-Sarco Engineering, Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget, Tudor, Turris Corporation, UEL. Fimale: Cradley Print, Eleco Holdings, New Central Witwatersrand Areas (expected on October 15), Pochin's, Tay Homes.									
THURSDAY - Interim: J Billam, British Island Airways, Caparo Industries (amended), Delyn Packaging, Farrell Electronics, Hunting Petroleum Services, London Atlantic Investment Trust, Musterlin Group, Scottish Mortgage & Trust, Smaller Companies International Trust, TDS Circuits. Fimale: Bejan Group, Britannia Security Group (amended).									
FRIDAY - Interim: JO Walker. Fimale: Christy Hunt, Scottish Metropolitan Property.									

BASE LENDING RATES									
ABN	10.00%	Adam & Company	10.00%	BCCI	10.00%	Consolidated Crds	10.00%	Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%	Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%	Lloyds Bank	10.00%	Nat Westminster	10.00%	Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%	Chinabank NA	10.00%						

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## COMPUTER HORIZONS every Tuesday in THE TIMES



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### Midland Bank plc Group Treasury

A part of Midland Montagu, the investment banking and securities arm of Midland Bank Group

**MIDLAND MONTAGU**



## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money. If it is a share, you will follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Share Price	Dividend
1	Bell Bus	Building, Roads	1.00	0.00
2	Elam	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
3	Farmer Chubb	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
4	Hanning Group	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
5	Nu-Swift Inds	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
6	Eransco Hse	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
7	AAH	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
8	Time Products	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
9	Casket Int	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
10	Conder Group	Building, Roads	1.00	0.00
11	Andro Ltd	Building, Roads	1.00	0.00
12	Trickett & Brien	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
13	Wattson & Philip	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
14	Sebe	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
15	Charm Hunt	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
16	Shone	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
17	Barnet (H)	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
18	Rugby Group	Building, Roads	1.00	0.00
19	Goldberg (A)	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
20	Hay (Norman)	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
21	Devnash (JA)	Breweries	1.00	0.00
22	VSEL	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
23	Rockware	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
24	Hollis	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
25	FKI Elen	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
26	Robertson Ret	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
27	Wiles (James)	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
28	Windsor	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
29	Whitman Rev	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
30	Stavies	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
31	Jubana's Hdp	Leisure	1.00	0.00
32	Aerospac Int	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
33	Finlin	Building, Roads	1.00	0.00
34	Concrite	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
35	System Designers	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
36	Brierley Int	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
37	Six Hundred	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
38	Fine Art Dr	Drapers, Stores	1.00	0.00
39	Kade	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
40	DPCE	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
41	Waterford Glas	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00
42	Folkes Group N/V	Industrials L-R	1.00	0.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
Please check the daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

UNDATED						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

INDEX-LINKED						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

# Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end October 23. Contango day October 26. Settlement day November 2.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
2440m Manganese	395	+1	27.8	7.0	5.7
181m Manganese	365	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
128m Manganese	351	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
181m Manganese	365	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
128m Manganese	351	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
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128m Manganese	351	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
181m Manganese	365	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
321m Manganese	452	+1	15.6	3.4	12.8
128m Manganese	351	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
181m Manganese	365	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
128m Manganese	351	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
181m Manganese	365	+1	14.9	4.1	8.7
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## HORIZONS

## Using your year off

The vet arrived just in time: the sun was setting, the cow was exhausted by the contractions, and the calf nearly dead. I ran for some water and the vet began the incision. Then, with me holding one leg and the farmer the other, we heaved the calf out from the side of the cow, and doused it in cold water. It stirred.

Assisting in a caesarean on a farm in Western Australia was hardly something I could have envisaged when, filling in UCCA forms, I decided to have a year of freedom between school and university. I thought it would be easy to earn a lot of money to travel but the reality was somewhat different.

The year began when I left Westminster School and was accepted by Bristol University to read biology from October 1987. I found that to become a writer in a jazz club—a first choice—required experience or several months' training and even McDonald's had no vacancy for me.

At school I had been a keen photographer, so I thought I would try to get work as an assistant to a professional. I soon found I faced a Catch 22 situation. You can't get work without experience and you can only gain experience by working. It was then that I realized the importance of having connections.

Through friends I met a director of the public relations company, ABS Communications, and showed her my small portfolio of photographs. She sent me on my first trial assignment, to photograph Sam Wanamaker on the site of the new Globe Theatre. The company were pleased with the results, and this marked the beginning of my new-found job as a freelance photographer. Several jobs emerged after I made contacts with other PR companies listed in Yellow Pages.

I was paid £50 for a chance picture of the Queen Mother opening a refurbished block of flats, after a tip-off from an elderly couple.

But as photographic commissions were unreliable, I offered my services to Friends of the Earth, doing odd jobs in their office and, on one occasion taking shots of David Bellamy campaigning against rain forest destruction outside Australia House (little realizing that I'd be going to Australia a few months later). For covered expenses, I left when the job Centre eventually rang up saying that Harris Research needed interviewers.

After three days training as a market researcher, I was sent to Holborn to ask young girls in the street about Aids. Another assignment, in Sloane Square, involved buttonholing people off the street and persuading them to give their views on the design of the latest London Underground uniform, which was being modelled in a local hotel.

I applied in February, 1987, to GAP Activity Projects, based in Reading, which arranges foreign placements, especially at pre-university level. Just three placements were on offer at this



Driving sheep down under: a new experience for a young Englishman

late stage: working in a children's orthopaedic hospital in Israel; in a sausage factory in Germany, or on a farm in Western Australia. The decision was not hard to make.

George Ulyon, project manager, thought I'd be suitable to work on a farm, but the problem was money. I would have needed more than £1,000 for the fare, combined with the matching fee (£250) and insurance.

Clearly, I could not earn enough in a mere month. GAP recommended that I contact the Fairbridge Society, who

**That spare year before university can be a time of freedom and adventure, as Guy Hills discovered when he went to sample life Down Under**

originally founded a farm in Western Australia, where child immigrants were employed, nearly 80 years ago. Today they have funds to send young people to Australia for work experience.

I had an interview with the director, Mrs Caroline MacGregor, and told her that I could raise a few hundred pounds, leaving a shortfall of £400, if I was to go sheepfarming. To my astonishment she offered £750. I promised to return with photographs.

I left on April 8 and after sleeping the sleep of exhaustion almost all the way to the Southern Hemisphere, awoke to meet a farmer waiting for me at Perth Airport. We set straight off into the night, hoping that we would not encounter any kangaroos on the road.

I settled in quickly on a small family farm at Quairading, east of Perth, Western Australia, of about 5,000 acres and began the first day chasing sheep into the yard for drenching. In the evening we went for shooting. This has the double attraction of lessening the danger to sheep, and providing entertainment for the local farmers, who take it in turns to shoot on each other's property.

The evening began drinking large amounts of beer with six farmers. Then, when the moon was rising we set off in the "ute" (short for utility vehicle—a truck version of a family car) on a fox shoot. Two men sat in the front and the rest on the back, scanning the horizon with a spotlight as we drove through the paddocks. Suddenly a pair of eyes reflected in the distance and shotguns would blast at the fox.

I worked on the farm for 10 weeks, feeding animals in the mornings, helping pack up wool during shearing, and herding sheep on a motorbike, with the dogs guiding me. I spent the last three weeks ploughing 1,000 acres with a huge tractor, and then seeding the crop of wheat and oats. The family cooked for me, and generally looked after me. I slept in a caravan near the house.

Having come so far I wanted to explore Australia and, with the seedling finished, I set off on my travels with the money I had earned (nearly £500). The farmer arranged a lift for me to Perth where I stayed in the youth hostel. The next day a special VYA four-wheel drive trip was leaving for Alice Springs across the Great Victorian Desert, via Ayers Rock. Luckily one place was left and I took it eagerly.

From Alice Springs, I bussed and hitched up to tropical Darwin where I spent two weeks on an expedition exploring crocodile-infested Kakadu National Park—Crocodyile Dundee country. Next, I shared petrol costs and driving for the 2,000km journey to Cairns in Northern Queensland.

From Cairns I went on a scuba diving course on the Great Barrier Reef, and then travelled with some girls, who had a car, down to stay in a tree house youth hostel surrounded by rainforest.

A group of us then hired a house on Magnetic Island for a few days, before sailing around the Whitsunday Islands. I ended my travels around Australia in Sydney, and arranged my return journey to allow five days in Bali, where I hired a car cheaply and drove up into the beautiful central mountains.

I'm off to university with my didgeridoo, by Ankara bag, a jacket from Bali, and a wealth of memories. Being asked to write this article provided the finale of my year off.

## EDUCATIONAL

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

## PROFESSORSHIPS

The University intends to fill the following Professorships which in most cases will be tenable from 1 October 1988:

## Chemistry

**Chair of Organic Chemistry**  
Applications are invited for a Chair of Organic Chemistry (with special reference to Biological Chemistry).  
Closing date: 3 December 1987

## Education

**Chair of Education**  
Applications are invited for a Chair of Education, tenable from 1 September 1988 or such other date as may be arranged. Candidates should have a strong research record in any field of education or be able to demonstrate successful experience in insulating self-financing developments across a broad range of INSET activities.  
Closing date: 20 November 1987

## Engineering

**Chair of Engineering**  
Applications are invited for a Chair of Engineering, with particular reference to electrical and electronic engineering. Candidates should have substantial research and industrial or other equivalent experience in the application of computing in engineering and/or to electro-mechanical systems.  
Closing date: 25 November 1987

## Law

**Chair of Law**  
Applications are invited for a Chair of Law from candidates with Closing date: 23 November 1987  
Initial salary will be negotiated within the professorial range, current minimum £22,050. An increase of approximately 7% from 1 March 1988 is expected.

Further particulars from the Executive Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Appointments) University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH (telephone (0533) 522410). Candidates in the U.K. should submit fifteen copies of their application. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy.)  
The University of Leicester FAX number is (0533) 522200.

## GWYNEDD HEALTH AUTHORITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR

Joint Appointment of Senior/Basic Clinical Psychologist  
(Psychology of the Elderly) -  
Lecturer in Clinical Psychology

This post has been created as part of a major new development in psychological services in North Wales, involving a unique collaborative arrangement between Gwynedd and Chwyd Health Authorities and the Department of Psychology, University College of North Wales. In addition to clinical work, the successful applicant will be involved in important research and training initiatives. However, we are looking for potential, and not necessarily someone with an established track record in teaching and research. The successful applicant will join six other Psychologists with similar joint N.H.S./University appointments in various clinical specialties.

Half of the postholders time will be allocated to duties as Lecturer in Clinical Psychology at the University. These duties will largely focus upon research and teaching in the Psychology of the Elderly. The department of Psychology at Bangor is closely involved in the organisation and teaching of the North Wales In-Service Course in Clinical Psychology. The postholder will be expected to contribute to this course and, in addition, to help develop and teach new post qualification courses appropriate to the specialty.

The postholders clinical duties will be to provide a service to the Aberystwyth sector of the Gwynedd Elderly Mental Health Service and liaise with the relevant Gwynedd professionals working within the specialist and allied fields. The postholder would be expected to play a significant part in service planning and development.

The salary will be on the Whitley Council Scale. For informal enquiries, or to arrange a visit, contact Mr Basil Meredith, Lecturer in Psychology, Ysbyty, Gwynedd, (see below) or Dr Fergus Lowe, Head of Department of Psychology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DQ. Tel: (0248 35115).

Application forms and job descriptions are obtainable from Mr Derek Bevan, Personnel Officer, Ysbyty, Gwynedd, Penrhywngedol, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DQ. Tel: (0248 35115).

Closing date for applications is 23rd November, 1987.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

## The Hind Chair of Commercial Law

Applications are invited for this new chair of commercial law. The chair is endowed in perpetuity by the Lady Hind Trust. Commercial law is understood in a wide sense so as to include not only the more central areas of the subject but also other new and developing areas.

The appointment will be made to take effect from the session 1988/89 and the salary will be within the professorial range.

Forms of applications and further particulars, returnable not later than 9 November 1987, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1128.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS TWO LECTURESHIPS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for two posts, one permanent and one of three years duration (to replace a member of staff temporarily seconded within the University). The appointment to the permanent post will be made on the basis of a salary of £23,735 p.a. (plus pension) but in appropriate circumstances might be made on the basis of £24,240 p.a. (plus pension). The salary of the other post will be within the range £23,735 to £24,240 p.a. (plus pension).

Applicants should have teaching and research experience in one or more areas of empirical psychology. There is no restriction to areas but it is expected that the permanent appointment will be made in the broad area of cognitive neuroscience. The posts will be vacated from 1st January 1988.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments Officer, The University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9JX to whom applications (two copies preferably in typewritten form with the names of three academic referees should be sent to arrive not later than Thursday 26th October 1987).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS CHAIR OF CANCER RESEARCH

Applications are invited for a new clinical Chair to be funded by an endowment and additional support from the Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign. The Professor will be expected to establish and lead a major multi-disciplinary research team, to be based in dedicated new laboratory and office spaces, supported by clinical facilities, at St James's University Hospital, Leeds Eastern District. The holder of the Chair will be expected to develop new strategies for the treatment of cancer, with emphasis on solid tumours in adults. Applicants must be medically qualified, have an established reputation and be able to demonstrate extensive experience of managing research developments. Applicants will be expected to submit detailed proposals for the establishment of the research group and to formulate such proposals on the basis of the facilities in prospect. For this purpose, a visit to St James's University Hospital for discussion will be necessary. Those who wish to arrange such a visit should submit a curriculum vitae, preferably by 12 November 1987, to the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, citing reference number 140/1. Selected candidates will then be invited to visit the hospital and, thereafter, to submit formal applications (two copies), comprising proposals drawn up on the basis of the visit, naming three referees and giving details of the relevant Medical Defence Association. Applicants from overseas may submit applications by Telex (555473 UNILDS G) or Facsimile (0532-450060).

The date of appointment will be by arrangement with the successful applicant and the salary will be on the clinical professional scale.

## UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH UNIT Lecturer in Science and Technology Policy Studies

Applications are invited for this appointment under the UGC's 'New Blood' scheme. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research on science and technology policy (especially the systematic measurement of scientific and technological activities, their determinants and impact), as well as to undertake teaching and related administrative duties in these areas at both postgraduate and undergraduate levels. Formal qualifications may be in either the natural or the social sciences and the applicants should be no older than 35 on 1st October 1987, although in exceptional cases older applicants with appropriate qualifications and interests will be considered.

Starting salary on scale Grade A £8,735 - £13,675 p.a. plus membership of USS.

Applications forms and further particulars from Artemis Harman, Personnel Office, Sussex House, University of Sussex, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9RH. Telephone (0273) 678202. 016341120 quoting reference (LST), to whom completed applications should be returned by 30th October 1987

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER Chair in Engineering Dynamics

The Department of Engineering includes the Schools of Aeronautical, Civil, Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering as a single community in the Simon Building. Applications for the chair are invited from within a correspondingly wide range of interests in the general areas of dynamics or control.

Applications (one copy suitable for photocopying), giving full details of qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be sent no later than November 20th, 1987, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref. 214/87/1.

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## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD BAMPTON LECTURESHIP 1990.

The electors invite applications for the Bampton Lectureship for 1990. The Bampton Lecturer, who must be a member of the clergy of the Anglican Communion and an M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge or a graduate of another university, shall deliver eight Divinity Lecture Sermons in Hilary and Trinity Terms 1989. The stipend of the lecturer will be less than £2,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, by whom applications (two copies) should be received not later than 28th November, 1987.

## UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship (tenable for 2 years from 1 February 1988) in the Department of Political Studies. Applicants should have an interest in research areas of Empirical Political Science. Salary within scale £2375 - £18,160.

Applications, including the names of three referees, should be sent by 2 November 1987 to the University Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA. Tel: 0786 73171. Ext. 2314 from whom further details are available.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD HEATHER PROFESSORSHIP OF MUSIC

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Heather Professorship of Music. The stipend of the professorship is at present £25,375 p.a. (plus pension).

Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 2 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD MARSHALL FOCH PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH LITERATURE

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Marshall Foch Professorship of French Literature. The stipend of the professorship is at present £25,375 p.a. (plus pension).

Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 2 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM Registrar's Department

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant to the University's School of Agriculture which is situated at Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough. The successful applicant will be effective from the autumn date and the salary will be within the range £5,160 - £7,160 p.a. (plus pension).

Forms for application and further particulars returnable not later than 10th October 1987 from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref 1127.

## MONASH UNIVERSITY Melbourne, Australia. CHAIR OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Philosophy in the Department of Philosophy. The successful applicant will be effective from the autumn date and the salary will be within the range £5,160 - £7,160 p.a. (plus pension).

Forms for application and further particulars returnable not later than 10th October 1987 from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref 1127.

## OXFORD, BRASENOSE COLLEGE EDWARD WHITE BATE. JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

The College invites applications from graduates of other universities for a Junior Research Fellowship in Theology, Law, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, or any other area of research. The successful applicant will be effective from the autumn date and the salary will be within the range £5,160 - £7,160 p.a. (plus pension).

Forms for application and further particulars returnable not later than 10th October 1987 from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref 1127.

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## COURSES



**Faculty of Law**  
**A Practitioners Guide to EEC Law**  
Tuesdays, 6.15 pm - 8.00 pm, from 13 October 1987

This series of lectures and case studies is to be held at the Polytechnic of Central London Faculty of Law (Red Lion Square, WC1) in association with the General Council of the Bar.

The Autumn Term 1987 has a basic course in European Law, Practice and Procedure. It will assume no basic knowledge. In the Spring Term 1988, the course moves on to more advanced material.

Subjects covered include: The Legal Order of the Community; Competitive Law, Tax and VAT; Company Law, State Aids and Commercial Policy.

Further information and application forms from: Netta Swallow, Short Course Unit, PCL, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LS. Tel: 01-486 5811 ext 434 or answerphone 01-936 3633.

The Polytechnic of Central London

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At the end of the day, it makes the most sense.

If you are planning to go far in business, our two year Evening MBA will help you master the important issues and develop your own powers of strategic thinking.

Unlike full-time programmes, ours lets you apply what you learn in your day-to-day work, and pursue your immediate career goals without interruption.

If you have at least a good second class honours degree and/or a recognised professional qualification, and you are interested in our February 1988 programme, please contact Elizabeth Sullivan, Admissions Officer, at the City University Business School, Frobenius Crescent, Barbican Centre, London EC2Y 8BB. Telephone 01-920 0111 extension 2238.

## MSC Sponsored Course in Computer Programming

All training is FREE and an allowance will be paid during training. This course commences on 2 November and is a 10-week full-time course.

Applicants must possess a minimum of three 'A' levels, be aged 20-30 and have been out of full-time education for at least two years (since commercial experience preferred).

Only applicants from the Greater London area will be considered. For an application form, please apply to:  
Automated Data Systems Ltd,  
104-108 Oxford Street,  
London W1N 9PA.  
Tel: 01-637 7367

## ADS

**RICHMOND TUTORIAL COLLEGE**  
105 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.  
01-940 8273

**Carey Palmer (Principal)** offers  
Full time GCSE/O level courses  
and Private Tuition for  
'A' level.

**Good Results at Modest Fees.**

**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE WORKSHOP**  
Three day Workshop  
11th, 12th, 13th,  
November, 1987.  
Details from:  
Family Planning Association.  
5 York Road,  
Birmingham,  
B15 9XJ.  
Tel: 021 454 8236.

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8-14 yrs. School Career Progress  
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## POSTS

ASHORNE HILL  
MANAGEMENT COLLEGE

Ashorne Hill Management College is the established U.K. centre for management training in the Steel Industry. It also provides management teaching for the Health and Safety Executive, the National Health Service and HM Customs and Excise.

The College has two vacancies for Directing Staff, who will tutor, teach and develop course material in one or more of the following areas:

- (a) **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT** - with the emphasis on Industrial Relations, Health and Safety, Employment Law, Selection and Interviewing.
- (b) **MANAGEMENT** - with the emphasis on personal development, inter-personal skills and the effective management of resources.
- (c) **ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT** - in the Steel Industry with the emphasis on maintenance management, project management, changing role of the engineering craftsman.

Experience in a University, Polytechnic or Management College would be desirable and a knowledge of one of the main customer areas (especially of the Steel Industry or National Health Service) would be an additional attraction. Successful applicants will be able to demonstrate the personal qualities needed to relate well to a wide range of practising managers.

Expected remuneration around £18,000 with scope for negotiation for an exceptional candidate.

Further information is available from: The Principal, Ashorne Hill Management College, Ashorne Hill, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV33 9QW. Tel (0926) 651321. Letters of application should reach the College by 30th October.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS  
GIRTON COLLEGE  
CAMBRIDGE

Applications are invited for three Research Fellowships for 1988-89. The Fellowships are for research in the sciences and two for research in the arts. The Fellowships are open to men and women graduates of any university. Candidates for a Research Fellowship in an arts subject should normally be below the age of 35 years.

The emoluments of the Fellowship are reviewed annually. From 1 October 1987 the stipend for a person who has not completed a Ph.D. is £5,000 per annum; for a person with a Ph.D. £7,500 per annum (plus two increments to £17,500 per annum). Financial support from other sources may be taken into account.

Fellowships are renewable under USS. Residence is provided, if required, at a charge of £75.00 per month. It is made towards residence; Commensals (i.e. meals) are free of charge. If the Research Fellow is married, a living out allowance of £292 p.a. and a child allowance of £230 per annum for the first child is made. Research Fellows will, if they wish, be permitted to teach up to six hours per week. Claims for Research expenses for £600 over the three years may be made.

Applications (2 copies) in an A4 sheet, on a form which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge CB3 0GQ, must be returned to her not later than 30 October 1987. Applications (2 copies) in a Science subject, or in Arts, which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge CB3 0GQ, must be returned to her not later than 5 November 1987. A statement of approximately 1000 words outlining the work candidates wish to submit in support of their applications and the research they propose to do if elected, will be required at the same time as the application in an Arts subject. In a Science subject it is suggested that the work to be submitted should be a dissertation and/or other writings. If the work is not forthcoming within 14 days the application will not be taken further.

Applicants should submit a short resume of their research for an Arts subject. If the applicant is short-listed he/she will be asked to submit work in support of the application in an Arts subject in early November. In a Science subject it is suggested that the work to be submitted should be a dissertation and/or other writings. If the work is not forthcoming within 14 days the application will not be taken further.

LECTURER IN  
ORGANISATION  
BEHAVIOUR

As required to join the Human Resources Group within the School of Management. This is one of the largest of its kind in Europe. Covering organisation behaviour, personnel and industrial relations, and its policy is to encourage teaching research and consultancy in each individual's chosen area of study.

Candidates for this post are likely to be qualified to PhD level and should demonstrate considerable research experience in psychology and the sociology of management and organisations, together with a proven track record in teaching on undergraduate or postgraduate degree courses, or post-experience executive short courses.

The successful candidate will have the opportunity to teach on MBA, post experience executive programmes and "tailor-made" company programmes.

As there will be opportunities to introduce applied research into degrees and executive programmes, as well as to consultancy assignments, a keen interest in research is important, as is fluency of style, and a team approach to both teaching and working with clients.

This appointment will be for a limited term of 3 years in the first instance.

Salary within the range £5735 - £16210 (1986/87 - 1991/92) from 1st March 1988.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Department, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL, tel: Bedford (0234) 750111 ext. 3343 quoting reference number 7142K.

Cranfield School of Management

The Council of Legal Education  
The Inns of Court School of Law  
LECTURERS IN LAW

Applications are invited from barristers with good honours degrees in Law for the above posts. Teaching interests in General Paper 1 (Tort and Criminal Law), Evidence, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Revenue Law are particularly welcome.

The salary of the Lecturers will be on the scale £11,633 to £15,068 p.a., with the possibility of progression on the Senior Lecturer scale to £18,503 p.a. and the Principal Lecturer scale beyond. All salaries include a London Allowance of £1,353 p.a. and a contributory pension scheme (USS).

Appointments will be from 1st January 1988.

Application forms and further details are available from the Sub-Dean, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX. Tel: 01-404 5787 on request.

Closing date: Friday 30th October 1987.

LONDON SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE  
VICE PRINCIPAL

Academic/Marketing

Applications are invited from men and women of graduate educational status. Post expires from January 1989.

For further details London School of Foreign Trade, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7HT.

BP CHEMICALS  
LECTURESHIP  
IN MATERIALS

Applications are invited for this post, which is sponsored by BP Chemicals in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate would be expected to have a first degree in mechanical engineering, materials science or physics and to have research interests in the area of mechanical properties of polymers and composites. The lecturer will join the group of Professor J.G. Williams and Dr. A.J. Kinloch. He or she will be expected to teach in the general area of materials at both undergraduate and postgraduate level and the industrial sponsorship of the new post is aimed at further strengthening the close collaboration between the group and industry. The post is initially for 5 years and the salary scale is £8,735 - £18,210 p.a. + £1,933. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, BP Chemicals, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2BX, from whom further details may be obtained. Closing date for applications: 30th October 1987.

## SUFFOLK

Independent Boarding School, NOR 320. Pupils from 11 to 18 years. Pupils are encouraged to develop their own interests and talents. The school has a strong tradition of academic excellence and a wide range of sports and extracurricular activities. The school is situated in a beautiful area of the Norfolk coast. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Suffolk School, 11 The Green, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 1JL. Tel: 01603 611111.

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC

YOUR DAUGHTER'S  
FUTURE?

Westonbirt School, Tetbury,  
Gloucestershire

ENTRANCE for September 1988

- \* Scholarships, Exhibitions and Music awards
- \* Available to day and boarding pupils
- \* Awards determined by financial need
- \* Free place available for outstanding girl
- \* Awards based on examinations and interviews which take place in January/February 1988

For further information, entry forms or an appointment, write giving applicant's date of birth to:

The Registrar,  
Westonbirt School,  
Tetbury, Glos.  
GL8 9QG.

Tel: Westonbirt 333

## A GIFTED SON?

Cheltenham College Junior School is offering 12 scholarships for boys between the ages of 8 and 10, for boarding places, commencing September 1988.

Awarded on the basis of examination and interview (November 1987), the scholarships will be in the following areas: ACADEMIC SUBJECTS, MUSIC, ART and CTD, and GAMES.

Interested? Complete the coupon below and forward it to Mr. D.J.A. Cassell, Headmaster, Cheltenham College Junior School, Thirlestaine Road, Cheltenham GL53 7AB.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Boy's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
Scholarship Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

STANBRIDGE EARLS  
SCHOOL  
ROMSEY HAMPSHIREAPPOINTMENT OF  
BURSAR

The Governors invite applications for the post of BURSAR and Secretary to the Council which becomes vacant on the retirement of the present holder on 1ST APRIL 1988.

Details of the appointment may be obtained from:-

The Secretary to the Governors  
Stanbridge Earls School  
Romsey, Hants,  
SO51 0ZS

FALKNER HOUSE GIRLS  
PREPARATORY SCHOOL  
19 BRECHIN PLACE SW7 4QB  
01-373 7153

Required from April 1988

## DEPUTY HEAD

Falkner House is an academic school with 135 girls aged 4-11.

The candidate will be in charge of the 11+ form for general subjects (including maths) and ideally should have experience of either secondary schools or the 11+ examination. This is a responsible post with a commensurate salary.

Applications to the Principal as soon as possible.

ALLEYN'S SCHOOL, DULWICH  
H.M.C. Co-educational Day School  
APPOINTMENT OF  
DEPUTY HEAD

Applications are invited from graduates for this post, which will become vacant in September, 1988, on the retirement of Mr. J.W. Newton, M.A., after nineteen years of distinguished service.

The post will be suitable for a man or woman who will eventually be seeking a Headship; further details can be obtained from the Headmaster. Please write to him, at the school or telephone 01-683-3422.

Interviews will take place in November.

LOCKERS PARK SCHOOL  
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD  
APPOINTMENT  
OF HEAD

The Governors of Lockers Park School, a Boarding Preparatory School with 125 boys, invite applications from suitably qualified graduates for the post of Head from April or September 1988.

Further details may be obtained from

Secretary to the Governors,  
Lockers Park School,  
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1TL.  
Tel: 0442 51712.

Closing date 3rd November, 1987.

## MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX HA6 2HT  
Telephone : Northwood 21850

require for January or April 1988

a well qualified

GRADUATE  
PHYSICIST

Teaching available to the highest level. Ideal candidates will want to play a full part in the life of the school - a Christian foundation that has always by statute "admitted pupils of all nations and countries".

Applications to include C.V. and names of two referees to HEADMASTER

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE  
PETERSFIELD

The Governors invite applications for the post of HEAD

to succeed, on 1st September 1988, the present Headmaster, who is retiring on medical grounds.

Churcher's College has been an Independent School since 1878, and the present Headmaster is a member of the Headmasters' Conference and the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools.

The School has 478 pupils, of whom 56 are boarders. There is a Sixth Form of 102, including 14 girls. It is intended also to admit girls at 11+ from September 1988.

The successful applicant is likely to be a good Honours graduate of a British University, below the age of 45. Salary will be negotiable but based on Baker Scale for Head Teachers - School Group 5.

Further details of the appointment may be obtained from: The Clerk to the Governors, Churcher's College, Petersfield Hampshire GU31 4AB.

THE KING'S SCHOOL  
CANTERBURY

Scholarship & Entrance  
Examinations for entry  
in September 1988

Academic and Art Scholarships for boys under 14 on 1 June 1988.

Closing date for applications: 18 April 1988. Date of examination: 9-11 May 1988.

Music Scholarships for boys under 14 on 1 June 1988, and for boy and girl Sixth Form entrants.

Closing date for applications: 1st February 1988. Date of examination: 8-9 February 1988.

The School takes 80 Sixth form entrants each year. The Entrance Examination (which is for both boys and girls) is used to award Academic Scholarships.

Closing date for applications: 31 October 1987. Date of examination: 7 November 1987.

Interviews for selected candidates: 15-16 November 1987. Scholarships are awarded to both day and boarding pupils. Merit is the primary consideration but need may also be considered.

The value of the scholarships ranges from one quarter up to the whole of the annual fee in every year. Those who gain Academic Scholarships are King's Scholars and members of the Cantabrigia Foundation.

Application forms and a school prospectus are available from the Headmaster, The King's School, Canterbury CT1 2SS (Telephone 0227 465363).

## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

SIXTH FORM SCHOLARSHIPS 1988

Scholarships are offered to boys and girls wishing to enter the sixth form at Westminster in September 1988. Awards will be made on the basis of academic potential, all round ability and financial need. Both day and boarding pupils are eligible.

Written tests will be held at Westminster on 23rd January, 1988, and final interviews on 6th February. An Open Day is also held for candidates and their parents to visit the school.

Special consideration will be given to candidates for whom there is no provision in their present school to study their preferred 'A' level subjects.

The closing date is 30th November 1987. Full details may be obtained from: The Registrar, Westminster School, Little Deans Yard, London, SW1P. Telephone : 01-222-5516

## MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX,  
HA6 2HT.  
Tel: Northwood 21850.

## SECOND MASTER

For further details please contact the Headmaster to whom applications may also be made together with c.v. and names and addresses of two referees.

Merchant Taylors' School is a Christian foundation that has always by statute "admitted pupils of all nations and countries".

## THE ROYAL SCHOOL, BATH

SCHOLARSHIP  
EXAMINATION

We offer entrance scholarships for girls of 11+, 13+ and for entry to the Sixth Form.

The examination will take place on Saturday 14 November, and entries should be received by November 2.

Further details can be obtained from the Headmistress, Dr. Judith McClure, Tel: (0225) 313877.

HOUSEMISTRESS -  
RESIDENT.

Required for Independent Girls' Day and Boarding School. From January 1988. Applications with c.v. and names and telephone numbers of two referees to: The Principal, Herne Lodge, Sandhurst, Berks, GU8 9QG. Tel: (0800) 22164.

## MONTESSORI

Montessori Teacher Required for newly opening nursery school. Salary around £8,000 plus 10% per annum. Mrs. Cobbold, Eltham Lodge, Welling, Kent. Tel: 085881 303

## BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL

Montessori Teacher Required for newly opening nursery school. Salary around £8,000 plus 10% per annum. Mrs. Cobbold, Eltham Lodge, Welling, Kent. Tel: 085881 303

## CHAMMOR SCHOOL

Required for January 1988. Qualified CLASS TEACHER for 8-11 year olds. National pay scale and Government pension. Apply in writing, enclosing a c.v. and the names of two referees to: The Headmaster, Chammor School, West Hove, Brighton, BN1 6AT.

## MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX,  
HA6 2HT.

Tel: Northwood 21850.

HEAD OF ENGLISH and

HEAD OF  
MODERN LANGUAGES.

For further details please contact the Headmaster to whom applications may also be made together with c.v. and names and addresses of two referees.

Merchant Taylors' School is a Christian foundation that has always by statute "admitted pupils of all nations and countries".

## WROXALL ABBEY SCHOOL

Warwick  
BURSAR

Applications are invited from persons with suitable qualifications and experience for the post of Bursar and Clerk to the Council of Management, to commence February 1988.

Wroxall Abbey School is an independent Day and Boarding school for girls, aged 11 to 18 years.

Further details from the Clerk to the Council of Management, Wroxall Abbey School, Warwick, CV35 7NB. telephone 02567541.

## FELLOWSHIPS

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD  
JUNIOR RESEARCH  
FELLOWSHIP IN EARTH  
SCIENCES/MATERIALS SCIENCE

The College proposes to elect to a Junior Research Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 October 1988. The post is open to men or women intending to pursue research in any field of Geology or Geophysics or Materials Science.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 5 November, 1987.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD  
JUNIOR RESEARCH  
FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH

The College proposes to elect to a Junior Research Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 October 1988. The post is open to men or women intending to pursue research in any field of English Literature.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 5 November, 1987.

THE  
BRITISH  
ACADEMY

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS  
IN THE HUMANITIES AND  
SOCIAL STUDIES

The Academy invites applications for 25 post-doctoral fellowships, tenable for three years from October 1988 in a U.K. university or polytechnic. This scheme is to enable scholars ordinarily resident in the U.K. and normally under the age of 30 to pursue mature research and gain teaching experience. Further details and application forms (to be returned by 15 January) from the Secretary, The British Academy, 20-21 Cornhill Terrace, London NW1 4QP, tel: (01) 487 5966.

KEBLE COLLEGE/ROLLS-ROYCE  
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Junior Research Fellow in Engineering Science for three years from January 1988, or as soon as possible thereafter, in a field of interest to Rolls-Royce Ltd. There are at present active experimental and theoretical research programmes in Oxford on the fluid dynamics and thermodynamics of turbo-machinery, and associated computing and instrumentation.

Candidates should be under the age of 30 and hold a doctorate or have equivalent research experience. The annual stipend will be in the range of £9,355 - £12,055 plus additional benefits. Further details may be obtained from the Warden, Keble College, Oxford, OX1 3PE. Applications should be submitted not later than 31 October 1987.

## TUITION

Parents  
DID YOUR CHILD  
BENEFIT FROM  
OUTSTANDING AND  
GIFTED TEACHERS?

We are an independent sixth form college in Salisbury offering

A LEVEL COURSES FOR  
SEPTEMBER 1988

In major subjects for students who really want to improve their grades and get to university. Arts subjects for students who are interested in higher education courses in drama, media work etc also available.

Small classes, individual tutorials, audition help. Non-residential (approved lodgings list supplied). For details write to Box no. LBS.

## RESEARCH POSTS

TOPEXPRESS LIMITED

RESEARCH SCIENTISTS  
APPLIED MATHEMATICS ENGINEERING

Excellent Salaries  
Topeexpress Limited is a scientific and computer company established in Cambridge in 1978 to undertake research and consultancy services in the applied mathematics and engineering fields. We are seeking research scientists to join a team of active control of noise and vibration. This research and the fundamental limits on such controls and to design practical applications.

We are looking for highly creative, self-motivated people with good mathematical or engineering skills who are able to initiate new research and achieve results within a specified time and budget. A PhD or first class degree in applied mathematics or engineering, stimulating and creative, where employees are encouraged to publish research findings and maintain close academic links and experience. Additional benefits include a profit share and good insurance and pension schemes.

To apply send your curriculum vitae, including the names of 2 referees, to: Dr. Graham Entwistle, Topeexpress Limited, 13/14 Round Church Street, Cambridge CB2 3AD. Tel: (0223) 355427.

Closing date for applications: 15 November, 1987







01-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

## SENIOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Our client, a fast growing publicly listed international investment and management company have established a London office.

Their young, dynamic and highly motivated executive team are seeking a personal assistant to join them.

The successful applicant will possess excellent organisational and secretarial skills, the ability to liaise with senior executives and directors from the finance, legal

and business sectors.

In addition to normal secretarial duties other specific tasks will include the recruitment of staff, organising in-house presentations, handling external public relations and administrative projects. This will appeal to a young, highly motivated, experienced secretary/assistant and as such the successful applicant will receive an appropriate remuneration package.

Carrera

RECRUITMENT ADVISERS

35 PICCADILLY, LONDON W1V 9PB TEL: 01-439 3233

## TOP DESIGNER

£13,000

The award winning firm of Architects seek a Senior PA/Secretary to a Director. You'll have your own junior to assist you, you should enjoy working under pressure and handling office administration. Beautiful office and bonus. 90/50 skills needed.

## RESEARCH CO-ORDINATOR

£10,250

Close to Charing Cross, join this small but expanding Market Research Consultancy as Research Coordinator. An excellent telephone manner, a day for administration and the ability to work on own initiative and handle our own projects essential. 60 wpm typing and W/P ability needed.

Please telephone 01 240-3511  
Early/late appointments arranged

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants

2-3 Bedford Street London WC2

## ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL SECRETARY

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RACING: TWO CECIL JUVENILE COLTS SEEK TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CLASSIC CLAIMS AT NEWMARKET'S CHAMPION STAKES MEETING

# Consistent Premier Lad poised for well-deserved Ayr victory

By Mandarin

Premier Lad, who does not know how to run a bad race, is expected to defy top weight in the Ayr Sprint Handicap at the leading Scottish course this afternoon.

William Pearce's three-year-old has yet to finish out of the first six in eight races this season, a fine record considering he has been contesting highly-competitive handicaps and has run on all types of ground.

His sole victory came on his reappearance at Ripon in May where he stormed home by six lengths from a field of senior handicappers but he has maintained his good form throughout the year, finishing a close fourth to Golden Ancona at Haydock nine days ago, on which running he holds Glow Again.

In between those good performances, Premier Lad ran possibly his best race when chasing home Umbelata on soft ground in the Great St Wilfrid Handicap at Ripon

where he had Golden Ancona, Saturday's York scorer Cronk's Quality, and Dawn's Delight, the subsequent Portland Handicap winner, immediately behind.

With the exception of Glow Again, who has yet to win this year, Premier Lad looks in a different league to today's rivals and should gain a well-deserved second success of the season.

Another Yorkshire-trained three-year-old with sound prospects at Ayr is Minizen Lad, who incurs only a 4lb penalty for his game Newcastle victory last Tuesday.

A typically consistent representative of Mel Britain's prolific Warhill stable, Minizen Lad will be having his 21st run of the season in the Ayr Sprint Handicap but has shown no signs yet of being over the top.

An interesting runner here, with the future in mind, is that good staying hurdler, Kristenson. However, Good Cause, the only southern-

trained runner in the field, may emerge as a more potent threat to Minizen Lad.

Britain should also be on the mark at Warwick with Small Fee, who ran her best race yet when chasing home Gun Lady from a bad draw in a 20-runner Nottingham nursery two weeks ago.

Only once out of the frame in 11 starts, Small Fee holds last Tuesday's Wolverhampton winner Fairfield Lad on a line through Pendine Sands.

The Arden EBF Stable has attracted the best quality field of the day with Highland Chieftain, Nettle and Queen's Bridge all having raced in pattern company this season. However, there are question marks against each of this trio and Commensal Gipsy is preferred.

Steve Norton's three-year-old completed a quick return in the spring and was beaten only about five lengths when 14th in the Cambridgehire on his latest start.

He has also run well on soft going, notably when third in a good handicap at the York Ebor meeting.

In the prevailing conditions, stamina will play an important part in the EBF Brinklow Maiden Stakes and Jeremy Hindley could provide the answer to both divisions with Sagamo (by Sagaro) and King William. Both shaped promisingly on their debuts at the last Newmarket meeting.

Matt McCormack has endured a miserable season but No Beating Harts can provide the Sportsbook trainer with a Whitelane Handicap at Pontefract.

Below par for much of the season, No Beating Harts showed distinct signs of recapturing his excellent three-year-old form when fourth to Music Review at Haydock 10 days ago. He is well drawn in stall three.

**Blinkered first time**  
WARWICK: 2.0 Minizen, 4.0 Bravo Star, 4.0 Minizen.



The Queen's three-year-old filly Nettle, seen here winning at Salisbury last season, is among the fancied contenders for the Arden Stakes at Warwick today

## Carmelite House heads for Houghton

By Dick Hinder

Carmelite House, considered to be in the top division of Henry Cecil's two-year-olds, will contest his reappearance in the Philip Cornes Houghton Stakes on Champion Stakes day at Newmarket next Saturday.

The Diesel colt, home-bred by Lord Howard de Walden, has been restricted to one race so far, at Kempton Park, where he showed tremendous scope in beating Minister Son by 2 1/2 lengths.

Carmelite House could yet emerge as a 2,000 Guineas candidate for the Warren Place trainer, who said yesterday: "The colt suffered from some shins after his Kempton race, which held him up, but he has been pleasing me in recent work."

Cecil also reported that his interest in Carmelite House was heightened by the fact that the colt, Regimant, is in good heart for his eagerly-awaited clash with Warring in the Dewhurst Stakes on Friday.

Dick Fern has heightened the interest in Carmelite House by his decision to secure a place in the Dublet Champion Stakes on route to a crack at the Breeders' Cup Turf at Hollywood Park next month.

Intimate Guest, Cecil's winner of Doncaster's May Hill Stakes and Newmarket's Oh So Sharp Stakes, has been retired for the season and will therefore miss the Rockefellers.

Boy Shide, who beat Sudden Lov at Ascot, will represent the stable.

Alec Stewart may be tempted to run his Arc fourth, Mito, against Tring and Most Welcome in the Dublet Champion Stakes on route to a crack at the Breeders' Cup Turf at Hollywood Park next month.

The young Newmarket trainer will delay his decision until after this week, but must have been mightily impressed by Mito's brave Longchamps effort after such a lengthy absence.

Pat Eddery stole a march on his championship rival, Steve Caughan, by landing a double on Spanish Pine and Cronk's Quality at York and Saturday at several other places.

He arranged their riding plans following Ascot's abandonment. Eddery's double puts him on the 178 mark - five ahead of Caughan.

Two other riders with two wins each are Ray Cochrane, who is now only one short of his first century after scoring on the Luca Cumanai pair, Cairo Bay and Harp Lane, and Tony Ivis, who was successful on Hipsgrave and the Lucan, both trained by Ian Balding.

Maxine Juster made her first ride over jumps a winning one when partnering Argus to victory in the second division of the Recruits Novices' Hurdle at Uttoxeter.

## Eurobird flies home in Irish St Leger

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

John Oxx's tough three-year-old filly Eurobird, ridden by Cash Asmussen, had a runaway eight lengths victory in the Curragh Irish St Leger at the Curragh yesterday to foil an English attempt to win all five Irish classics this season.

Oxx and Asmussen looked to have completed a double 35 minutes later when Eurobird finished first in the Irish Cesarewitch. However, the stewards demoted the three-year-old because she did not wear blinkers which were declared. The race was awarded to the runner-up, Try A Brandy.

John Dunlop's misgivings about the ability of Moon Madness to cope with the testing underfoot conditions in the Leger proved correct and the Arundel challenger finished nearly last.

Waterford led early in the straight, but Eurobird caught him when asked to make her challenge.

There was a photo-finish for second place with Spruce Baby coming again to beat Waterford by a neck.

Eurobird must be worth her weight in gold as she is the third individual classic winner produced by her dam, Irish Bird, already responsible for two other winners in the Curragh Irish St Leger. Eurobird's dam was the French Derby winner, the late Mrs. J. J. Oxx.

Earlier in the afternoon, the Paul Cole-trained Irish beat off Gold Discovery and then survived a stewards' inquiry to take home the IR£25,000 Farnham Stakes.

**Curragh details**  
Going: soft.  
3.40 IRISH ST LEGER (Group 1, 2,000 Guineas, 1m 10f, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 10-15, 10-16, 10-17, 10-18, 10-19, 10-20, 10-21, 10-22, 10-23, 10-24, 10-25, 10-26, 10-27, 10-28, 10-29, 10-30, 10-31, 10-32, 10-33, 10-34, 10-35, 10-36, 10-37, 10-38, 10-39, 10-40, 10-41, 10-42, 10-43, 10-44, 10-45, 10-46, 10-47, 10-48, 10-49, 10-50, 10-51, 10-52, 10-53, 10-54, 10-55, 10-56, 10-57, 10-58, 10-59, 10-60, 10-61, 10-62, 10-63, 10-64, 10-65, 10-66, 10-67, 10-68, 10-69, 10-70, 10-71, 10-72, 10-73, 10-74, 10-75, 10-76, 10-77, 10-78, 10-79, 10-80, 10-81, 10-82, 10-83, 10-84, 10-85, 10-86, 10-87, 10-88, 10-89, 10-90, 10-91, 10-92, 10-93, 10-94, 10-95, 10-96, 10-97, 10-98, 10-99, 10-100, 10-101, 10-102, 10-103, 10-104, 10-105, 10-106, 10-107, 10-108, 10-109, 10-110, 10-111, 10-112, 10-113, 10-114, 10-115, 10-116, 10-117, 10-118, 10-119, 10-120, 10-121, 10-122, 10-123, 10-124, 10-125, 10-126, 10-127, 10-128, 10-129, 10-130, 10-131, 10-132, 10-133, 10-134, 10-135, 10-136, 10-137, 10-138, 10-139, 10-140, 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10-1014, 10-1015, 10-1016, 10-1017, 10-1018, 10-1019, 10-1020, 10-1021, 10-1022, 10-1023, 10-1024, 10-1025, 10-1026, 10-1027, 10-1028, 10-1029, 10-1030, 10-1031, 10-1032, 10-1033, 10-1034, 10-1035, 10-1036, 10-1037, 10-1038, 10-1039, 10-1040, 10-1041, 10-1042, 10-1043, 10-1044, 10-1045, 10-1046, 10-1047, 10-1048, 10-1049, 10-1050, 10-1051, 10-1052, 10-1053, 10-1054, 10-1055, 10-1056, 10-1057, 10-1058, 10-1059, 10-1060, 10-1061, 10-1062, 10-1063, 10-1064, 10-1065, 10-1066, 10-1067, 10-1068, 10-1069, 10-1070, 10-1071, 10-1072, 10-1073, 10-1074, 10-1075, 10-1076, 10-1077, 10-1078, 10-1079, 10-1080, 10-1081, 10-1082, 10-1083, 10-1084, 10-1085, 10-1086, 10-1087, 10-1088, 10-1089, 10-1090, 10-1091, 10-1092, 10-1093, 10-1094, 10-1095, 10-1096, 10-1097, 10-1098, 10-1099, 10-1100, 10-1101, 10-1102, 10-1103, 10-1104,



FOOTBALL: THE EVERTON MANAGER'S WORDS FAIL TO TALK LOUDER THAN THE DEEDS OF HIS MEN AS THEY LEAVE CHELSEA SPEECHLESS

# Harvey asks for more at his own banquet

By Ian Ross

Everton.....4  
Chelsea.....1

Actions have always spoken louder than words and no more so than at Goodison Park where on this occasion Everton rendered the comments of their manager, Colin Harvey, superfluous.

As a player Harvey, the most private of men, was never one to court publicity and as a manager he will not use 10 words when five will do.

Hiding what should have been obvious delight at a memorable performance by his team here, he made as if to admonish them for producing football of the highest quality for only 70 of the 90 minutes.

## Allen still talking

Clive Allen yesterday denied that he had rejected a new contract with Tottenham. The England forward, whose existing contract expires at the end of this season, is wanted by Bayern Munich, of West Germany.

Allen insisted that nothing had yet been settled regarding his future. He said: "The situation is that I'm still talking with my club. I spoke to the manager on Friday and he said that there had been no contact with Bayern Munich."

when he built his brief post-match press conference around the sentence: "We have played better in spells this season."

If that is the case, I would have felt privileged to have been present. For 20 minutes at the end of an enthralling first half, Everton conjured up the sort of football which was to carry them to the brink of an improbable treble in 1985.

Chelsea, who must use this game as a yardstick by which to measure their own championship potential, were left standing - literally on numerous occasions. Their manager, John Hollins, must have suspected something was afoot as early as the twentieth second, when Sharp rose magnificently to head a Wilson cross against the base of a post.

It was a move of delightful elegance but nothing more than a starter to whet the appetites of those who had unknowingly been invited to a banquet.

Having singled out Durie as Chelsea's danger man and subsequently damped his enthusiasm for combat with a series of stinging tackles, a couple of which were only a hair's breadth within the rules, Everton brought their authority to bear on the game and executed a series of finely tuned manoeuvres.

The long overdue opening goal arrived on 27 minutes when Wilson's low cross from the left was comfortably turned home at the far post by Sharp, who had struck four times at Southampton the previous Saturday.

Four minutes later the impressive Scot converted an equally inviting chance when he drove home from eight yards after a hefty Stevens throw had been flicked backwards by Watson.

Heath scrambled home his first goal in seven months six minutes after the interval and rounded off the afternoon with the game's best goal four minutes from time when he swept a Wilson cross into the top corner from 20 yards.

The net product of Chelsea's endeavours was a Dixon goal after 76 minutes. If it was a belated statement of intent, it was lost on most of us.

EVERTON: G. Morris, G. Stevens, P. Van den Ham, K. Hackett, D. Watson, P. Reid, T. Steven, A. Heath, G. Sharp, I. Snodgrass, Wilson.

CHELSEA: E. Niedzwiedzki, S. Clarke, T. Durie, M. Boscley, J. McLaughlin, D. Wood, P. Nevill (capt), K. Vassiliou, M. Hazard (capt), J. Roddy, K. Davis, G. Seara, G. Wilson.

Referee: K. Hackett

Centre spot: Referee Keith Hackett points to the fact that Heath, who had not scored for seven months, has ended his goal famine for Everton

Forest repertoire includes big boot

By a Special Correspondent

Derby County.....0  
Nottingham Forest.....1

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Derby had already been heavily reliant on Shilton to thwart Nigel Clough on two occasions before they committed the crucial defence lapse. There was strong evidence of ball-watching as Forest moved fluently from well in their own half and when Wilkinson burst clear on the right his angled shot gave Shilton no hope.

With Micklewhite out for several months with a severed ankle tendon and Davison suspended, Derby lacked the potency to turn possession into clear chances.

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# Commandos will tighten security at England game

Rawalpindi (Reuters) — Pakistani Army commandos have been brought in to strengthen security at today's World Cup cricket match in Rawalpindi between Pakistan and England. Major General Mohammad Aslam Mirza said yesterday: "The services of Army commandos have been acquired to control any terrorist activities."

Pakistani authorities are concerned to prevent any trouble at the stadium where President Zia and Princess Alexandra, of Britain, are scheduled to watch the game.

Several bomb blasts have taken place in Rawalpindi, near the national capital of Islamabad, and Gen Mirza, who heads the match organizing committee, said strict



security measures had been taken to ensure the safety of the spectators.

Spectators would be barred from taking food, cameras, binoculars, vacuum flasks and transistor radios to the ground, the general said.

## Kapil left in the dark as pressure mounts

Kapil Dev, grimly aware that another defeat for the defending champions will not easily be forgiven, was also embarrassed to find a major team decision was taken without his knowledge (Alan Lee writes).

After Friday's sacrificial one-run defeat to Australia, Kapil insisted that Chetan Sharma, the injured seam bowler, would stay in the squad. But now the Indian Cricket Board has applied to replace Sharma with Sanjeev Sharma. The lack of consulta-

tion has increased pressure on the captain after he admitted: "We should not have lost."

Indians are already sharpening knives for Ravi Shastri, whose fast commercial return and modest recent record do not rest comfortably. Shastri will be under intense scrutiny against New Zealand in Bangalore on Wednesday. Such is the fickleness of emotion here that Kapil, who shipped after the last World Cup, will not be under threat if India are beaten.

Cricket officials said that the ground, close to the Army general headquarters, was handed over to security authorities 48 hours before the start of the match.

About 200 people have died this year in bomb attacks that Pakistan blames on the Soviet-backed Government in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Five people were killed by a bomb blast at a Rawalpindi bus station last month, and four people were injured by one in Islamabad's main vegetable market on Monday.

A force of 3,000 police will be on duty at World Cup matches in Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city with more than seven million people, police said yesterday.

Police Chief Iftikhar Rashid organized a dress rehearsal on Saturday at the National stadium, where three games will be staged, the first of them between West Indies and Sri Lanka tomorrow.

The two other group B matches both involve Pakistan, against England on October 20 and against West Indies on October 30.

Rashid told the police and military forces at the dress rehearsal that they should behave politely towards peace-loving fans, but "they should not spare the miscreants".

An official said it was the tightest security ever laid on at the National stadium.

John Woodcock, page 39



Bully for us: Richard Dodds, of Great Britain, goes past Tahir Zaman, of Pakistan, in yesterday's 1-1 draw which was enough to give Britain overall victory in the Lada Classic. Report on page 39 (Photograph: Alex Young)

## Bottom line on B and B Show

By Srikumar Sen  
Boxing Correspondent

If it's Monday it must be another press conference for the Bruno and Bugner Show. There is a photocall at Bruno's Canning Town gym this afternoon. So far, since Bugner's return to this country last Sunday from Australia, there have been four conferences at Heathrow, at White Hart Lane (where the two met in the rematch on October 24), in the Ladbroke Gym in Canary Street and at a London hotel.

The first was to hear what Bugner had to say for himself after an absence of three and a half years, then to hear what he had to say to the world, and then what else he had to say, and finally to hear what Bruno had to say to all that.

"I'm going to do a job on him," Bruno said on Friday, echoing the words of his manager, Terry Lawless: "Frank's got to do a job on him because everyone wants to see Bugner get a beating."

Does everyone? It was the meanness of the gentle giant had ever said about any of his 32 opponents, all but one of whom had been hand-picked. "I was a little nervous to say anything before the Witherspoon fight, as it was my first world title fight," Bruno said.

It was lovely for the promotion, though. Just the stuff to give the troops "and the 18-stone Hungarian-born Aussie windbag who had been slugging off our Frank and insulting him and his family for the last five years".

But the world should not have to wait until October 24 for Bugner's response. So another press conference — on Thursday. This time an eye-ball-to-eye-ball meeting. The big one. More nasty words; more lovely buttons on seats at White Hart Lane.

That makes six press conferences with still another 12



Bruno: mean words

days to go. Enough time for another six. At this rate it should break the world record for press conferences for a sporting event.

It was difficult to think of any tournament, even world event, be it the Ryder Cup, FA Cup, Davis Cup, Cnebham Gold Cup or the World Cup, that needed so many thousands of pounds of unpaid advertising in newspapers to sell it to the public.

But then 40,000 tickets, £20 standing, £100 ringside, must go to make the B and B Show the biggest single event in British sporting history. Yet in view of the fact that neither Bugner nor Bruno is a match for Mike Tyson, the world champion, and a few others, the bout can hardly be regarded as a world title eliminator, as it is being called.

The two men are ill matched to provide good boxing. The 37-year-old Bugner has a good chin, but Bruno hasn't. Then again, Bugner can't hit, whereas Bruno can. Bugner is best seen as just another Bruno opponent, though of a higher class than all his other opponents except for Smith and Witherspoon.

What is particularly depressing at this stage is that, while Bruno has planned his sparring, Bugner's lacks strategy. Bugner has not brought along the right kind of sparring partner and has depended instead on whatever is available locally.

At the end of the day, or rather on the night, Bugner's legs may not carry his 18-stone plus or minus out of trouble and the whole affair could degenerate into a wrestling match. Bugner's only strategy seems to be to out-punch Bruno. Just as well there are 12 days of bluster left.

One colleague was so excited by the thought of the confrontation on Saturday that he said: "Good job I'm not going to the title fight at Atlantic City next week. I would miss out on too much here. This is too big." But then his paper did not send their golf man to the Ryder Cup, either. I think I shall put the Atlantic between myself and the next B and B news conference.

## Lyle overtakes Langer to win German Masters

From Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent, Stuttgart

Sandy Lyle returned to winning form when he overcame Bernhard Langer in an extraordinary finish to the German Masters on the Stuttgarter course here yesterday.

Lyle had been five shots behind when Langer had four holes to play but the two players finished in a play-off which Lyle won at the second extra hole where the West German struck his second shot out of bounds.

Lyle had started the last round four shots behind Langer and he faced a daunting task since Severiano Ballesteros was between him and the leader. Yet for once things fell neatly into place for Lyle, as he put together an excellent 66 to finish with a 10 under-par score of 278, which Langer was only able to equal, following a 70.

Lyle, playing ahead of Langer, began to apply the pressure when he holed from five feet for a birdie at the 14th. He was feeling more confident on the greens after

switching to a new putting stroke.

Lyle, however, hardly needed his putter at the short 15th where he hit his tee shot to within one foot of the cup.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	458	4	11	432	4
2	568	5	12	350	4
3	186	3	13	193	4
4	425	4	14	458	5
5	333	4	15	186	3
6	384	4	16	350	4
7	482	5	17	458	5
8	127	3	18	458	5
9	405	4	19	552	6

Out 3,304 36 In 3,506 36  
Total yardage: 6,810 Par 72

It was there that Langer, later, was to take four after being in a bunker.

Lyle moved on to the last hole, a par five which can easily be birdied, and he did so by taking two putts from 30 feet. Then he settled down to watch the finish on television.

Langer, looking confident and needing a birdie for an outright win, fired his approach into a bunker. He'll get it out to within four or five feet."

Lyle said. Langer did but he missed the putt.

The play-off began at the 17th, which both players parred, and then it was back to the 18th. Langer fell off his second shot and hit it straight, right on to the practice range which is out of bounds. He hit another short of the green from where he chipped to two feet.

Lyle, however, put his ball in the bunker but he came out to three feet and from there he had two putts for his first win in Europe for more than two years.

Ballesteros had looked to be Langer's only rival when he moved through the turn within two shots of the leader. But his year has been riddled with sudden disasters and it happened again.

At the 11th he gambled on carving the ball around the trees but it clipped the top of them and from there he needed another five shots to get down for a mind-blowing seven. To his credit, Ballesteros had three birdies in the last seven holes to take third place with a 70.

Ian Woosnam's 66, one shot outside of the course record, secured him the No. 1 position in the Epson Order of Merit for 1987. His only rival, Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe, knew that his eleventh-hour effort to overhaul Woosnam was doomed even before he took an eight at the 16th.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (GB and Ireland unless stated): 278: S. Lyle, 73, 69, 70, 66; B. Langer (GER), 69, 69, 71, 70; Lyle won at second hole of play-off; 279: S. Ballesteros (SPA), 72, 70, 67, 70; 280: G. S. Grant (GB), 74, 71, 67, 68; 281: J. Woosnam, 75, 69, 69, 66; G. Norman (AUS), 77, 69, 69, 68; J. M. Oosthuizen (RSA), 70, 74, 67, 71; 282: M. Allen (GB), 75, 69, 71, 68; P. Fowler (AUS), 73, 71, 70, 69; A. Crawley (GB), 71, 71, 71, 76; 283: G. Osbourn (GB), 75, 71, 70, 77; 284: J. P. Burrow (GB), 72, 71, 70, 72; 285: M. Pate (GB), 72, 69, 70, 73; 286: S. Lane, 72, 73, 72, 69; 287: J. Russell (GB), 72, 73, 72, 73; 288: T. Armour (US), 66, 72, 72, 73.

More rugby, page 36

## Match off to save the pitch

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent

The Rugby Football Union's decision that Twickenham was not available on Saturday because of heavy rain caused the first postponement in their new competition, the Courage Club Championship, when the first division match between Harlequins and Gloucester was called off.

The additional irony, of course, is that Harlequins have access to two pitches, their own at the Stoop Memorial Ground and (this side of Christmas) Twickenham. But the RFU decided too much damage would have been caused to the playing surface if the game had gone ahead at the international ground and waterlogging at the Stoop compounded Harlequins' difficulties. It was not an appropriate surface on which to play an important league game.

The intense rain which blanketed the South-east at the end of last week left Twickenham drenched. Dudley Wood, the RFU secretary, said: "It would have done enormous damage to the ground. It's not worth ruining the pitch for a club match, as opposed to a representative match, though if an international had been scheduled it would have gone ahead."

The decision was made in time to stop Gloucester travelling but, as Peter Ford, their fixture secretary, pointed out, Gloucester went ahead all round Twickenham. Harlequins hope to reschedule the game before Christmas but Gloucester's packed fixture list may not permit that.

Michael Harrison, England's captain, carried off at Plymouth Albion, will have tests today on a suspected broken rib.

More rugby, page 36

## Taylor chosen to take charge of England B

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The most serious of the nine casualties missing from the three international squads which gathered together yesterday was not a player but a manager. Howard Wilkinson, of Sheffield Wednesday, has been released from his commitment to the B team which is scheduled to play in Malta, appropriately on Wednesday.

Their 4-2 defeat at home to Manchester United on Saturday left Wednesday second from bottom in the first division. Wilkinson asked if he could stay at home this week "to sort out one or two things" and Bobby Robson agreed to his request "in view of the present circumstances at his club".

Graham Taylor, whose Aston Villa side is climbing in the other direction in the

second division, was immediately called up as his replacement. Previously in charge of the England youth team for some two years, he impressed Robson with his enthusiasm for the job "and he did very well for me."

The only addition to the party to meet Turkey in the European Championship tie at Wembley is Stevens, Everton's right back. After recovering from a thigh injury, he has completed three games in the last eight days and has confirmed that "as a naturally fit athlete" he has also retained his touch and confidence.

The withdrawal of Allen is by far the least significant. During his only appearance in the last three years, against the Turks in Izmir six months ago, he was outstanding for his

ineffectiveness. Cottee, of West Ham United, might have been summoned in his place but he has not been paying the penalty for his irresponsible petulance during the under-21 international in West Germany last month.

Smith, even if he had not been forced to pull out of the B squad's visit to Malta, would not have been promoted. He is considered the understudy, and possibly the successor in the future, for another casualty, Hateley. His role is being taken, for this week at least, by Regis.

Nor is the absence of Anderson a substantial loss. Although he was the only recognized right back (in Sansom, Pearce, Mabbutt and Butcher, Robson has a surplus of choices on the other flank), England's manager was aware of the potential problem when he announced his party last week.

But the hole left by Waddle may not be adequately filled. Since his move to Tottenham Hotspur, he has developed into an exciting winger on the edge of, if not already in, world class.

Barnes, the obvious alternative, has yet to provoke such confidence in the international arena.

Smith's place in the B side has been taken by Drinkell. Moses and Peake, the other withdrawals, have been replaced by Crook and Fearick.

The under-21 party to meet Turkey tomorrow will be without Walsh, Manchester United's goalkeeper, who was detained in hospital overnight after suffering concussion and Dorigo, of Chelsea. Their places will be taken by Digby, of Swindon Town, and Parkin, of Stoke City, respectively.

## Durrant desperate to join Roxburgh

Iain Durrant, the Rangers midfielder player, could yet appear for Scotland against Belgium on Wednesday, despite his unexpected transfer request. Andy Roxburgh, the Scotland manager, has been in contact with Durrant, who has indicated he will join the squad.

"Iain is desperate to turn up and I want him to be with us," Roxburgh said last night. "I will continue my conversation with him when we get together but, from what I have learned on the telephone, he seems to be wanting to play for us."

"I want to emphasize two points. The first is that I will want to make sure that he is in

the correct attitude to play for us. The second is that there is no way he will be committing on a club situation while he is with the international squad."

"That is exactly the way things were handled last season when Brian McClair was unhappy at Celtic."

Five players pulled out of the Scotland squad over the weekend: Gough (hamstring), Miller (groin and knee), Bett (foot), Strachan (groin) and Nichol (rib).

McLeish, who was preparing to captain the under-21 side as an over-age player, has been called into the senior squad while Mackay and Burns, of Hearts, will reinforce the under-21s.

## SPORT IN BRIEF

### The desert death rally

Paris (AP) — Peeters Rini, the Dutch motor cyclist, was found dead on Saturday in the Tunisian desert, six days after he disappeared during the Djerba 500 rally. Rini was one of 10 cyclists lost during a severe sandstorm the previous Sunday.

Seven riders turned up alive in the next two days, but the bodies of two French competitors, Patrice Leduc and Jean-Pierre Hubeaux, were found on Thursday in a sand dune.

### Worrall move

Oldham and Swinton have agreed terms for the transfer of Oldham's £75,000-rated forward, Mick Worrall, but a deal is held up pending the player's talks with Salford.

### Nice for Noah

Bastle (AFP) — Yannick Noah, of France, who last month was on the verge of giving up tennis after a slump in his career, won the \$239,000 (about £146,000) Grand Prix tournament here yesterday.

### Boza beaten

Jose-Luis Ramirez, of Mexico, the World Boxing Council lightweight champion, beat Ugandan-born Cornelius Boza-Edwards on Saturday when the referee stopped their title bout in the fifth round.

### Anderson win

Bob Anderson pocketed £19,000 at the MFL world match-play darts championships in Basildon yesterday, beating John Lowe 5-1. Anderson's prize included £1,000 for a 161 finish.

### Soper again

Melbourne (AP) — Steve Soper, of Great Britain, and his Belgian co-driver, Pierre Dieudonne, completed a double by taking the 500km ninth round of the world touring-car championship. Last Sunday they won the James Hardie 1,000.

### Not top Mark

Tokyo (AP) — Capt Mark Phillips finished in fifth position in the Tokyo international show-jumping competition on Saturday.

## Wales call upon Norman

Tony Norman, the Hull City goalkeeper, has answered a late call from Wales, as hopes of Neville Southall making the vital European Championship trip to Denmark fade. The Everton goalkeeper misses this morning's flight to Copenhagen in see a specialist about a back injury.

The Wales manager, Mike England, is optimistic he will be cleared to fly out later but he has acted wisely in adding Norman to his squad as cover. With Niedzwiecki having made just one international appearance as a substitute more than two years ago, and Norman, aged 29, having only three caps, the Welsh would then be going into one of the most crucial games in their history short of an experienced man in one of the key positions.

England was also hoping that the team's best player, Rush, came through yesterday's league game in Italy without mishap.

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